FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 021 *30 January 1980*

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SLOWO POWSZECHNE COMPARES U.S., SOVIET MILITARY POTENTIALS

AU251540 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 22 Jan 80 pp 3, 4 AU

[Article signed "T. P.": "Military Problems--Interpretation of Power"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN MID-DECEMBER 1979 THE FRENCH WEEKLY LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR PUBLISHED IN TWO ISSUES AN EXTENSIVE ARTICLE ENTITLED "THE SCENARIO FOR WORLD WAR THREE." THE ARTICLE WAS INSPIRED BY A FALSE ALARM THAT HAD TAKEN PLACE IN THE U.S. STRATEGIC FORCES ON 9 NOVEMBER 1979, THAT IS, QUITE RECENTLY.

On that day--precisely at 1050--the entire U.S. nuclear-strategic war machine was put on alert throughout the world, following A WARNING THAT "ENEMY" MISSILES LAUNCHED SOMEWHERE IN NORTH PACIFIC WERE ON THE WAY. Within a few minutes the heavy steel doors of the silos holding intercontinental missiles were unlocked. Some 110 of the B-52 bombers carrying nuclear loads amounting to 1,500 megatons (which is equivalent to 1.5 billion tons of "normal" explosives!) were made ready for take off and submarines cruising in the waters of all oceans were alerted. The U.S. strategic forces command center was ready to inform President Carter that a nuclear attack against the country was developing.

Some 10 minutes later everything became clear: A COMPUTER IN COLORADO SPRINGS, WHICH IS ONE OF THE COMPUTERS "WATCHING OVER" THE AIR DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, HAD RUN--ALONG THE COMBAT CIRCUIT--A TAPE MEANT FOR EXERCISE ALERTS ONLY. A double-check of the computers revealed the error and the alert was canceled.

That event was used by the French authors as a basis for interesting speculation on the subject that we call "interpretation of power," because the speculation lays bare both the present mechanism of armaments and the duplicity of the premises that the West follows in justifying its current moves in that regard. It is not insignificant in that connection that the authors of the article in question cannot be suspected of partiality in treating the subject or of taking sides with the positions opposing the West. Nonetheless, their arguments are in many cases identical with those published by our newspapers in the articles commenting on the events in the sphere of armaments and disarmament.

"It has recently become fashionable," the LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR wrote, "to talk about the greedy Soviet gargantua and to blame him for all the fears harassing the West, which is shaking in its boots for its oil, its phosphates, its uranium and its privileges." The long debate in the U.S. Senate on the ratification of the SALT II accord and the preparations for deploying new nuclear missiles in Western Europe are being accompanied by the catastrophic argumentation that is seeking to prove that military expenditures should be raised enormously and the modernization of ground, air and naval forces should be accelerated in order not to be outstripped by the Soviet Union. "In any case," the French authors stated, "the most outspoken champions of the return to cold war have been doing precisely that in the United States and Europe for many months."

No one questions the progress achieved in the military field by the Soviet Union. Both the Soviet political leaders and the Soviet generals admit that when they speak on the subject. HOWEVER, IT IS ALSO TRUE THAT THE SOVIET UNION IS NOT SO MUCH INTERESTED IN GAINING SUPERIORITY OVER THE WESTERN STATES AS IT IS IN MAINTAINING ITS STRENGTH ON THE SAME LEVEL AS THE STRENGTH OF THOSE STATES. THAT IS BECAUSE THE PRINCIPLES OF SECURITY AND, WE COULD SAY, THE NEEDS OF THE SITUATION REQUIRE SUCH STRENGTH. It is a fact that--as the authors of the article wrote--all the innovations that since 1945 have successively upset the world military balance first appeared in the Pentagon's arsenal.

In its recent estimates the U.S. intelligence service has suddenly increased Soviet military expenditure by over one-third, claiming that erroneous methods of calculations were responsible for the faults of the previous "evaluation." The French authors thus view the new method: "Making their calculations, the U.S. experts take into account the entire Soviet potential--weapons, equipment, import, manpower and so on--just calculating how much all that would cost in dollars.... In that way the U.S. calculations help to enormously inflate the Soviet military budget..., producing simply fantastic results."

ALSO THE SUGGESTION THAT SOVIET NUCLEAR POWER IS ABLE TO DESTROY ALL U.S. MISSILE PADS AT A SINGLE STROKE IS NOT DEVOID OF EXAGGERATION. Even if that were possible in the case of ground launching pads, we must remember that the U.S. President has at his disposal several thousand nuclear warheads deployed across the oceans and in long-range bombers, which would be airborne at the first alarm. The Pentagon has not even tried to keep it a secret that its targets in the Soviet Union are "earmarked" and that they include plants, airfields, communications centers, oil refineries, telecommunication installations, ports and so on. Let us add that those targets are not protected and that--in view of the range of nuclear destruction--it is impossible to separate them from populated settlements and from installations and buildings that have nothing to do with war operations.

It is true that the Soviet Union has built many combat ships since 1945, reconstructing almost from scratch its navy that was destroyed in the last war. HOWEVER, THE SOVIET WARSHIPS THAT SEEK TO SAIL INTO OCEANS "EVERYWHERE FIND THEMSELVES WITHIN THE RANGE OF THE GUNS OR MISSILES FROM THE U.S. AND ALLIED BASES," the LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR writes. "That is true of the Pacific fleet and of the Black Sea and Baltic fleets.... The Russians never send out more than 15 percent of their strategic submarines, whereas some 55 percent of the U.S. submarines keep cruising the oceans in full readiness."

As for the conventional superiority of the Warsaw Pact over the NATO forces--a superiority which is also extensively publicized by the West--the problem is double-edged. A paper entitled "Tractical Nuclear Forces--European Perspectives" [title published in English], which was published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, states that in the sixties the U.S. Defense Department carried out an in-depth analysis of the conventional forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact and found that NATO and not the Warsaw Pact possessed superiority. "The results of that analysis and of later analyses have never been published," the article adds, "because they were glaringly contradicted by the official American theses whose purpose was to saturate Europe with tactical nuclear weapons to 'balance' the Warsaw Pact's superiority in conventional weapons, on the one hand, and to induce West European states to increase the conventional armaments of their armies on the other hand."

FINALLY, AS THE MOTIVE FOR THE NATO MINISTERIAL COUNCIL'S DECISION TO DEPLOY MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES IN WESTERN EUROPE THE WEST HAS CITED THE ASTONISHING "APPEARANCE" OF SOVIET MISSILES OF A SIMILAR TYPE IN EUROPE (THE NUMBER OF WHICH, NOTABLY--WAS SEVERAL TIMES SMALLER THAN THE NUMBER OF THE MISSILES PLANNED BY NATO). However, the process of modernizing the U.S. "medium" potential of nuclear missiles and of supplying them to a number of other NATO states has been under discussion since 1973. The U.S. tests with Pershing II missiles began in 1974 and the final tests with cruise missiles ended in 1976, so if we take into account the years of preparations for production and tests, it is obvious that the decision to produce those weapons was taken much earlier and completely without regard for what the Soviet Union was doing in that sphere.

THERE CAN THEREFORE BE HARDLY ANY QUESTION OF THE WEST'S "RESPONSE" OR REACTION TO THE SOVIET INNOVATIONS AND MUCH LESS OF "ELIMINATING SUPERIORITY."

"The Russians know as much as we know about the facts of nuclear war," Galbraith, the great U.S. economist, wrote. "Their war experiences are far more horrible than ours. Anyone who has had an opportunity to talk with the Russians responsible for those problems has not the slightest doubt as to their profound concern over the thought of war. They know that after such a conflict it would be impossible to tell the ashes of communism from the ashes of capitalism."

Citing that statement, the French authors reinforced it in another passage of their article by a statement made by Vadim Zagladin (CPSU Central Committee member) to the German weekly DER SPIEGEL: "We would have nothing against being placed in the geographical situation of America, the Americans taking over our place and being confronted by NATO and China."

It seems that the juxtaposition of those two statements clarifies enough of what there is to clarify.

SCINTEIA CALLS CESSATION OF ARMS RACE 'ABSOLUTE NECESSITY'

AU232014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

["Responsibility as to the Future of the Human Civilization Asks for Measures Securing Cessation of the Arms Race"--AGERPRESS headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/1/1980--The development of recent international political situation proves the necessity of negotiations for an end to be put to this dangerous course where political tension goes hand-in-hand with military escalations, most severely harming the interests of world peace and security, writes Ion Fintinaru in a commentary published by SCINTEIA newspaper of January 23, under the above mentioned heading. Now, more than ever. The cessation of the arms race, the passage to disarmament has become an absolute necessity, the only option of the peoples willing to live and develop in peace on the road of progress and civilization, the newspaper stresses, adding: The interests of the peoples, of peace, first of all ask for an end to be put to the policy-of-force practices, for nonuse of the military way, of the existing weapons, this being a major, essential imperative. Not resorting to new escalations of the arms race is imperative more than ever. Of course, all the states are justified to keep an eye on their security. Yet the military balance should and might be secured not by means of amplifying arming but by resorting to effective measures of disarmament with a view to reducing it.

On this line, SCINTEIA writes, Romania has permanently advanced a series of suggestions for disarmament, inclusive of partial, yet effective ones, measures for a reducing arming and the military expenditure, proving that however small, steps in this direction are better than any measures of arming.

SCINTEIA reminds readers that among other things Romania suggested the diminishing of military expenditure by at least ten percent before 1985, the liquidation of foreign military bases, the withdrawal of all troops and weapons within national borders, the gradual reduction of national armies, diminished activity of the military blocs and their concomitant dismembering.

As Romania sees it, such measures, as well as any step towards their endorsement and implementation might play an important part, substantially contributing to the erdication of some factors of interference in the domestic affairs of other states, to diminishing and killing the hotbeds of tension and conflict, to strengthening trust among states, to improving the political climate in general. At the same time Romania firmly declares for the cessation of nuclear weapon production and improvement, for the renunciation of locating new such weapons, for the destruction of the existing stockpiles and for banning them.

Firmly declaring and taking action for disarmament, Romania cannot help taking into account the international situation and the alarming tendencies manifest in the international arena. Under the circumstances, the newspaper shows that just as President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, Romania manifests her firm resolve to further pay special attention to strengthening the defence capacity of the homeland, to preparing in a modern way the armed forces as well as the youth, the working people, so that if need be, the whole people may rise in arms, all like one, for defending the fatherland, its revolutionary gains, independence and right to a free life. At the same time, animated by hottest desire of maintaining peaceful relations with all the peoples, Romania is firmly resolved to further promote her constant policy of international peace and collaboration.

From the rostrum of the high forum of the Romanian communist; and from that of the congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to all the peoples in the world, to the states' parliaments and governments, to the political parties, to the democratic forces everywhere, to the world public opinion, the moving call to firm, untiring action for preventing an aggravation of the international tension, asking them to prove high responsibility as to the destiny of the world peace, to firmly say no to the return to the "cold war", to everything in order that all the states may renounce the policy of force, for solving all problems only by means of negotiations, for safeguarding detente, for achieving international security and collaboration.

COVERAGE OF CSCE CONFERENCE ON ROLE OF PUBLIC OPINION

CSSR Delegate's Remarks

LD260718 Prague CTK in English 1737 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Brussels (CETEKA correspondent)--The Secretariat of the international Committee for European Security and Cooperation ended its two-day session devoted to the role of public opinion in the struggle for detente and disarmament here today.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly Dr Bohuslav Kuchera, stressed the need to combat distorted information and to make it clear to the public that it is the U.S. imperialists and their allies among reactionary circles in Europe who are responsible for the worsening in the international situation.

He emphasized the important role played by public opinion in efforts to extend international detente, and pointed out that the decision of the NATO Council concerning deployment of new U.S. missiles was nowhere near as unanimous as the authors of the plan wished.

Dr Kucera expressed the conviction that the ideas of detente, cooperation and security are sufficiently strong in Europe to withstand the attempts of the U.S. aggressive circles to force European states to abandon them, especially in view of the fact that cooperation and steps towards disarmament are the only sensible policy today if the world wishes to avoid new serious risks and dangers.

The session of the secretariat also discussed ways of making the forthcoming meeting in Madrid of the signatories of the Final Act into another step forward towards relaxation of international tension in all spheres.

More on CSSR Views

LD271014 Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--The need to step up the actions of the progressive (?public) for peace and cooperation, against a return to coldwar, was stressed by deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly Bohuslav Kucera here on Saturday.

Kucera, who headed a delegation of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation to a session of the Secretariat of the international Committee for European Security and Cooperation in Brussels, said on arrival that the purpose of the session was to assess the situation created in Europe by the decision of the NATO Council to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and by certain measures of the U.S. Government aimed at impeding the process of detente.

He said that in a broad-based and frank discussion, in which public personalities from most European countries took part, many speakers condemned the attempts to misuse the Olympic idea for political ends. Efforts were evident at the session to find a way leading to peaceful cooperation not only in Europe but in the whole world.

Bohuslav Kucera, who is chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation, said the Czechoslovak delegation put forward the proposal that the international committee conduct a broad international poll of public personalities in Europe, on what they regard as the main issue at the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the participants in the Helsinki Conference.

The aim is to ensure that special attention be given in Madrid to the questions of disarmament and detente in the military sphere.

The Czechoslovak delegation also supported all proposals and initiatives aimed at making Europe a continent of peace and security, Bohuslav Kucera said.

POLISH SELF-DEFENSE COMMITTEE FORMS CSCE MONITORING PANEL

LD250947 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Warsaw: Committee for the Respect of Human Rights"]

[Text] The Social Self-Defense Committee which is composed of Polish dissidents has just set up a committee for monitoring the Helsinki agreements.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ANALYZES U.S. MILITARY PLANS IN MIDEAST

AU191419 Sofia BTA in English 1333 GMT 19 Jan 80 AU

["On U.S. Military Preparations"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 19 (BTA)--The RABOTNICHESKO DELO Beirut correspondent writes today on the U.S. military preparations in the Middle East. He analyses three facts which support his assertion of the U.S. intentions to increase its military presence in that part of the world.

In the first place comes the intensified militarization of those regimes which are "most susceptible" to the addresses of Washington, appear "the most understanding" of its aspiration to win durable positions in the Middle East, to make up for the loss of its years-long policeman embodied in the shah's regime in Iran. In particular, it is a question of Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia--the countries on which, according to the newsanalyst, the leading part falls.

Attention is drawn to the fact that in the very first days of this year U.S. Air-Forces have been using Egyptian military bases for spy flights above all in the direction of the Persian Gulf, to the Egyptian-American military practice flights carried out. Stress is laid on the growing U.S. military aid for Israel and the arming of Saudi Arabia with the most sophisticated U.S. weapons. Other facts given are the use of territories of some Arab countries for setting up U.S. military bases, the appeals for establishing a "defence pact" of the Persian Gulf countries.

Washington's bellicosity is seen in the already overt threats of an armed intervention against Iran.

The dispatch points out that the U.S. military activity fanned up in the Middle East and near the coasts of the Arab Peninsula and Iran creates dangerous tension in that part of the world and is a grave threat to peace and security.

PRESS HAILS RELATIONS WITH USSR, MLADENOV'S VISIT

AU241017 Sofia BTA in English 0842 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

["Bulgaria-USSR: All-Round Integration"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 24 (BTA)--Commenting on the visit of Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, to the USSR, which begins today, RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorializes that like all Bulgaro-Soviet top-level meetings, it will be a fresh and important contribution to the expansion of fraternal ties between the two countries. It will contribute at the same time to the consolidation of unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It will render a fresh impetus to the positive trends in international life.

"Fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the great Soviet Union is the cornerstone of Bulgaria's foreign policy", stresses the party organ. "Friendship and cooperation with the Soviet country, the fraternal selfless help rendered by the Soviet people and the unfolding all-round integration in all spheres of life are a guarantee of the successes of socialist construction in Bulgaria, of the defence of all the achievements of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria".

The article underlines that the Leninist foreign policy, which finds a brilliant expression in the noted peace programme of the CPSU, has the complete and unreserved support of the Bulgarian communists, of all Bulgarian people.

The Moscow correspondent of RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes that with the approval of the general specialization and joint production scheme for the two countries preconditions were created for a transition to a quantitatively new stage in Soviet-Bulgarian economic relations, in the further all-round integration and cooperation of the USSR and Bulgaria.

He reminds in his dispatch that already 55 percent of the Bulgarian foreign trade is done with the Soviet Union. On her part, Bulgaria ranks third in the foreign trade contacts maintained by the Soviet Union.

Pointing out that, at present, 80 percent of the Bulgarian industrial output is being turned out with machinery and installations supplied by the USSR, the party organ correspondent notes that the process of saturation of the Bulgarian economy with Soviet equipment will continue at growing rates. In the 7th five-year period alone (1976-1980) the USSR will deliver to Bulgaria complete installations for more than 130 large enterprises. Bulgaria also exports to the Soviet Union 1,500 million roubles' worth of engineering products. 225,000 of Bulgarian-made electric trucks, 85,000 I.C.E. trucks and over 350,000 electric hoists are used in the Soviet economy now.

In the field of science and technology 56 Soviet and 20 Bulgarian ministries and departments maintain direct contacts. 200 Soviet and 150 Bulgarian research institutes and design and construction organizations are tackling jointly over 300 themes.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME writes in an editorial that the present Bulgaro-Soviet dialogue in Moscow will ensure a discussion in the traditionally friendly atmosphere, timely, constructively and fruitfully of many bilateral and international issues. The importance of this dialogue, according to the paper, gains in strength due to the fact that it is carried out in a moment when the reactionary circles of the West in a collusion with the Beijing leadership are launching an open attack against the spirit and principles of Helsinki, are trying to reverse the world to the dark years of cold war.

In connection with Mr Mladenov's visit to the USSR NARODNA MLADEZH stresses in an editorial article that Bulgaro-Soviet friendship is serving not only the two countries' peoples but that it is an inseparable part of the power and strength of the world socialist community.

ADDITIONAL COVERAGE OF VISIT BY DPRK HEALTH MINISTER PAK

Received by Zhivkov

AU231644 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today received Pak Myong-pin, DPRK minister of public health. During the talks it was noted with pleasure that the cooperation between Bulgaria and the DPRK was successfully developing. The need for deepening and strengthening the ties in the sphere of health protection and medical science was also emphasized. A prerequisite for this was the intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in this respect which was signed in Sofia today.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov was also briefed on the signing of a cooperation plan between the Ministry of Public Health and the DPRK Ministry of Public Health. He was pleased with the successes achieved in this respect and assessed this cooperation as a major step toward strengthening the all-round ties between the two countries.

Agreement Signed

AU231652 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] At the Ministry of Public Health Gerasim Mitov, deputy minister of public health and corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and Pak Myong-pin, DPRK minister of public health, have signed an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in health protection and in medical science between Bulgaria and the DPRK for a 5-year period. The agreement provides for deepening cooperation in health protection and medical science; exchange of experience in diagnosis, medical treatment and prevention of diseases; and an exchange of specialists. In connection with this agreement, a 1980-81 cooperation plan was also signed.

Pak Hyon-po, DPRK ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the signing ceremony.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES AWARD CEREMONY FOR S. AFRICAN CP LEADER

AU251036 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at ceremony presenting the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Yusuf Dadoo, national chairman of the South African Community Party, in Sofia on 24 January]

[Text] Dear Comrade Yusuf Dadoo, esteemed South African comrades, it has always been a pleasure for me and for our party leadership to meet you, Comrade Dadoo, and also the other leaders of the fraternal South African Communist Party. Our meeting today, however, is particularly pleasant. At the assignment of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I have the opportunity to present to Comrade Yusuf Dadoo, national secretary of the South African Communist Party, the highest Bulgarian order, named after Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of our people and eminent personality of the international communist and workers movement. The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria presents this high distinction to you, dear Comrade Dadoo, for your great contribution to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as well as for your personal contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and on your 70th birthday.

It gives me particular joy to present the Georgi Dimitrov Order to a man and communist who has personally met and had talks with the great Dimitrov. I still remember the ardent speech which you, Comrade Dadoo, as a representative of the South African Communist Party, delivered from the rostrum of the Fifth BCP Congress--the first congress which the BCP held in free Bulgaria under the personal chairmanship of Georgi Dimitrov.

Three decades have elapsed since this first visit of yours to Bulgaria. During this period of time revolutionary changes have taken place in the world, including the African Continent. [paragraph continues]

The colonial empires have been crushed once and for all. Several nations have rejected capitalism as an alternative in their development and have taken the road to a socialist orientation. The power of attraction and prestige of real socialism and of socialist ideas are constantly growing. The struggle which the South African people, led by the African Communist Party and the African National Congress, are waging to liquidate the disgraceful apartheid system, and to achieve independence and social progress is entering a new qualitative stage. There is no doubt that the revolutionary spirit of Sharpville and Soweto will embrace an ever growing number of the country's population. The reactionary regime is going through a grave crisis. It continues to survive because of the imperialist countries which, regardless of the UN decisions, continue to render great economic, political and military aid, including assistance in developing nuclear weapons.

Imperialism angrily opposes all progressive changes in the world. A fresh example in this respect is the organization and armament of counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan, as well its anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign, which is being developed in the West at present, against the aid which the Soviet Union has rendered to the legal power in the country. I consider myself dutybound to emphasize again that our party and people fully approve of the aid that the Soviet Union is rendering to the Afghan people for the defense of the achievements of their April revolution, the independence and territorial integrity of their people from any foreign encroachments.

Comrade Dadoo, the Bulgarian people, guided by their communist party, united in a country which is building communism and together with the other fraternal socialist countries, and relying on the support of the international revolutionary movement, are confidently marching along the path traced out by Georgi Dimitrov. They are successfully building the material-technical and cultural base of developed socialism and are steadfastly loyal to their international obligations. They have rendered and will continue to render aid and support to people struggling for national and social liberation.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are on the side of the peoples of Africa who have broken the chains of colonialism and are striving to build independent and progressive states. We are on the side of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, who under the leadership of their vanguards--the Patriotic Front and the South-West African National Organization--are struggling against imperialism and colonialism. We most resolutely condemn the maneuvers of the West aimed at imposing puppet and neocolonial governments in these countries.

I take this opportunity to express the admiration of the Bulgarian communists and of the Bulgarian people, for you, our brothers in class and the struggle in South Africa. Regardless of the most cruel repressions of the racist police machine, you, dear South African comrades, have consistently and fearlessly defended the basic interests of the workers class, of all working people and of the oppressed people in South Africa. The BCP highly values the fraternal relations between our two parties. The BCP will continue to do everything possible in the future to deepen and develop them. The BCP will support the communists and the people of South Africa in their struggle for their national and social liberation.

In fulfilling the pleasant assignment of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I present to you the Georgi Dimitrov Order. I wish you, Dear Comrade Dadoo, from the bottom of my heart, good health, creative strength and further successes in your highly responsible work. Congratulations!

LABOR LEADER BORYUKOV DENIES EXPULSION FROM COSTA RICA

PA232212 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1842 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 23 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Pavel Anatanasov Boryukov, labor union leader of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, denied here today that he was expelled by the Costa Rican Government as news reports from that country have maintained.

The news reports claimed Boryukov had been expelled for alleged intervention in the recent strike by Costa Rican banana workers which caused serious losses to that country's economy.

Admitting he had been detained and interrogated by a secret agent at the international airport as he was preparing to leave Costa Rica for Nicaragua, the Bulgarian leader told the newspaper BARRICADA of this capital: "Because there was absolutely no proof of my involvement in the strike, I was allowed to take the plane to Managua."

Boryukov said he had been in Costa Rica for 10 days because he had been invited to participate in a Central American seminar at the Labor Affairs Institute of the University of Heredia. At the seminar he lectured on the "political economy and history of the labor movement."

Boryukov said the seminar had been cosponsored by the Confederation of Costa Rican Workers and he had been sent by the World Federation of Labor.

TOP OFFICIALS ATTEND WRITER KARASLAVOV'S FUNERAL 28 JAN

AU281728 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 28 Jan 80 AU

[Text] On 28 January the Bulgarian public paid last tribute to academician Georgi Karaslavov, one of the most eminent creators and builders of our socialist literature, BCP Central Committee member, hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, hero of socialist labor, noted public figure, laureate of the Dimitrov prize, and people's culture figure.

Hundreds of citizens, noted public and culture figures and eminent representatives of Bulgarian culture and science came to the national academic theater to pay last tribute to the writer, citizen and communist Georgi Karaslavov.

The following comrades were in the honor guard: Todor Zhivkov; Aleksandur Lilov; Peko Takov; Pencho Kubadinski; Petur Tanchev; Drazha Vulcheva; Georgi Atanasov; Stoyan Mikhaylov; Misho Mishev; Vladimir Bonev; Nacho Papazov; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; and Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union.

Georgi Dzhagarov spoke about Georgi Karaslavov's creativity and his activity as a citizen.

Mladen Isaev, people's culture figure, delivered the eulogy.

CARTER'S FOREIGN POLICY 'INCONSISTENT,' 'ILL-CONSIDERED'

AU291930 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jan 80 p 6 AU

[Juraj Bydzovsky article: "Carter's Policy: Wholesale Production of Crises; the Rider on a Gradient"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] IS CARTER STILL THE TRUE MASTER OF HIS DECISIONS, OR ARE EVENTS BEGINNING TO INFLUENCE HIM MORE THAN HE INFLUENCES EVENTS?

Those are the questions asked by the Washington correspondent of the West German newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG.

CANDIDATE CARTER PROMISED TO LIMIT ARMAMENTS. PRESIDENT CARTER IS INCREASING ARMAMENT AS NO OTHER AMERICAN PRESIDENT DID BEFORE HIM, AT LEAST NOT IN TIMES OF PEACE.

His activity is not unconscious; it has been planned. To explain Carter's policy by saying that the President is merely carried by events, or that he does not even know what he is doing, can be done only for the quite naive.

ON THE OTHER HAND, IT IS AN UNDOUBTED FACT THAT THOSE OBSERVING CARTER'S TWISTS AND TURNS INEVITABLY GET THE IMPRESSION THAT HIS ACTIVITY SHOWS ELEMENTS WHICH RESEMBLE THE IRRATIONAL. The Washington reporter of the West German newspaper, and several significant American and world commentators recently stated that, under Carter's rule, U.S. policy increasingly poses riddles both to America's friends and adversaries. This week one of the American commentators said that JAMES CARTER IS THE MOST DANGEROUS AMERICAN PRESIDENT SINCE JAMES BUCHANAN, who-as he said--by his inconsistency and unbalanced attitude significantly contributed to the outbreak of the American Civil War.

Commentators are asking: Does the Carter administration in fact have any foreign policy at all? The overwhelming majority answer the question in the negative.

In Washington it is generally thought that the President constantly succumbs to the tendency to solve problems on a case by case basis, without taking into consideration all the ramifications, especially the long-term ones, and that he succumbs first to the opinion of one of his collaborators, and then of another. As the range of opinions in Carter's government is far broader than in preceding governments, which formed uniform groups, prerequisites are almost automatically established for changes of opinion in the President's activities. As is frequently mentioned, to make matters even worse, the President constantly wrestles with the conflict between his ideas on things, shaped by his own lack of experience in foreign policy, and reality, which can in no way fit the framework of those notions.

The president is being reproached for such approaches to policy by almost every political element, regardless of the positions they hold on the most important international problems. THUS, THE ILL-CONSIDERED DECISIONS TO WHICH THE PRESIDENT, AS IT SEEMS, DOES NOT ATTACH ANY GREAT SIGNIFICANCE, ACQUIRE FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES. Almost all people in the United States who deal in politics ask, for instance, what actually induced Carter to agree to the former shah of Iran's arrival in the United States last year. If the President had not considered how it would affect the American position in Iran and the Islamic world in general, which was sufficiently bad anyway, then he in fact lacks all qualification for representing such a significant power as the United States.

But that is typical of American indignation. In that instance Carter had harmed U.S. interests in the first place. There are far more important matters, however, in which he is harming the interests of the whole world. IN ALL ITS INCONSISTENCY, HIS POLICY GIVES THE IMPRESSION OF CONSISTENCY IN ONE THING: FROM THE VERY BEGINNING IT HAS BEEN A SYSTEMATIC PROCESS OF LIQUIDATING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL DETENTE AND AN INCREASINGLY INTENSIVE ATTACK AGAINST THE POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. IN THE RECENT PERIOD IT HAS BEEN LITERALLY A RETURN TO THE METHODS OF COLD WAR.

In this context the old precept has already been mentioned; unsuccessful politicians have the tendency to save themselves on a wave of international crises, a wave enabling them to distract attention from the unattractive results of their rule by a false patriotic clamor. IN CARTER'S CASE THIS FAMILIAR TENDENCY HAS ADOPTED PARTICULARLY DANGEROUS DIMENSIONS.

It is not just coincidence that much of Western Europe's media is making no secret of its wonder that this scarcely qualified President has been nevertheless recently coming closer to the assumption that, despite everything, he will be elected for another term. The reason for it is unambiguously sought in the atmosphere of national and general crisis, which the Carter administration is so diligently fanning.

Undoubtedly, demagogy has its own independent development. As a rule, the least prudent acts occur when they are justified by demagogic clamor, because of a lack of facts. IT IS A GRADIENT ON WHICH, AT A CERTAIN MOMENT, EVEN A SYSTEM OF FABRICATIONS BECOMES THE INITIATOR OF THE GRAVEST AND MOST INCORRIGIBLE ACTS.

CARTER'S 'POLITICS' WILL NOT AFFECT MOSCOW OLYMPICS

AU281610 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 24 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Olympic Games and the Interests of Peace"]

[Excerpt] The fact that friends of the policy of peaceful coexistence and all honorable athletes of the world received the success of Moscow's Olympic candidacy with pleasure was, right from the beginning, a thorn in the side of world reaction. Imperialist hawks were not interested in the Olympic games in Moscow helping to clear the world climate, or in a mighty Olympic voice of peace resounding from the first country of socialism. The propagandists of the capitalist world were also not pleased with the idea that the games will attract to the USSR tens of thousands of tourists, who will be able to confront with their own eyes the fabrications about the "lack of freedom," "the lack of human rights" and alleged "backwardness" of the country of the soviets with the reality surrounding them. The campaign against the Moscow games started a few years ago; it is a campaign during which some people prepared the ground for the demand to "take the Olympic games away from Moscow" or "boycott the Olympic games" with the issue of "human rights."

Those gentlemen were the mouthpiece of political hawks and they spoke for the interests of arm monopolies to whom the success of peaceful Olympic games in Moscow would not suit their plans; all they could do was to "recommend" boycott policies to the West. But when U.S. President Carter recently recommended the boycott of the Olympic games, it was another matter. Although Carter cannot "move" the games--their location is the concern of the International Olympic Committee--he can, should the need arise, enforce visa and financial measures to prevent the participation of his country's representatives in Moscow.

Carter linked his boycott recommendation with the justified Soviet assistance to Democratic Afghanistan. It seems, however, that even without it he and the circles in whose name he speaks would find a pretext to break up the Moscow games. That is attested to by the logic of Carter's deeds, of Carter who openly postponed the SALT II agreement, identified himself with the Truman doctrine of the United States being "the gendarme of the world," and who reached into the arsenal of Dulles' policy of blackmail and hazard. In the role of "strongman", he wants to dictate to the world, even sacrifice the Olympic games to his policy and, for the first time since 1896 in peacetime to put his hand on the existence of the Olympic games themselves.

The reaction of the world public, within the Olympic movement and among athletes and fans to his "recommendation" is unequivocal: From Killanin, the chairman of the International Olympic Committee, all the way to prominent athletes in his own country, the answer is no. They are proving to him that it is he who is dragging politics into the world sport, politics that are reactionary, which are breaking-up Olympic unity, and that think more of one's own narrowly selfish interests than of the fate of the world and peace.

Carter's anti-Olympic gesture also met with opposition from a number of government representatives and leading politicians. His gesture was not a success on the African Continent, was rejected by Carter's rival Kennedy and was opposed by the French Minister of Youth, Sport and Leisure. All rational people realize that there is too much at stake, that should the boycott materialize it would mean the breath of the cold war on sports and would endanger the most fundamental interests and mission of world sports and the Olympic games.

There are plenty of opportunities for Carter and his advisers to convince themselves that the Soviet Union will not succumb to threats or ultimatums of the type "Should it not do by a certain date what Carter wishes, the Olympic games will suffer." The Soviet Union will not let itself be blackmailed: It will consistently continue its policy of relaxing tension; it will not betray its friends who requested its assistance and will hold the 1980 Olympic games. They will be held with the support of all those who accept the Olympic ideals of peace, understanding and peaceful coexistence.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE 'INCITED' BY IMPERIALIST INTERESTS

AU281840 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jan 80 p 6 AU

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "The Islamic and Arab World in the Focus of Imperialist Intrigues; Who Is a Friend and Who Is an Enemy"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The session of the Islamic Conference--an organization comprising 42 Islamic states--is convening in Islamabad, Pakistan. Not all of the member states have sent their representatives to Islamabad, because they disagree with the program of the session, dominated by the so-called Afghan question--although the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had not requested the inclusion of that point in the agenda nor had it asked for the session of the Islamic Conference to be convened.

In this instance the initiator was Saudi Arabia; but perhaps the most enthusiastic inciters of the Islamabad meeting were and are the United States and Egypt.

Neither Carter nor American imperialist policy support the Iranian revolutionary fighters--Mojahedin and Fedayeen: They reject the mass of Muslim clergy--the mullahs--who preach the principles of social equality and real human freedom. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand they do support the Afghan feudal lords and their lackeys, who had kept their country in a state of medieval, feudal deformation and obsolescence and who are fighting the progressive popular forces which want to liberate Afghanistan. Whether they want it or not, those in the Islamic world who are raising the "Afghan question" in Islamabad have landed on the same platform as Carter.

In this context what Professor M. Mchedlov wrote in 1979 in the article "Religion in the Present World" in Moscow PRAVDA is actually confirmed: "THE FOLLOWERS OF ONE AND THE SAME FAITH (FOR INSTANCE ISLAM), WHO ARE SEEMINGLY ORIENTED TOWARD THE SAME RELIGIOUS DOGMAS AND CATEGORIES, FREQUENTLY FIND THEMSELVES ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF CLASS BARRICADES."

Of course, not all the 800 million Islamic believers understand the simple truth based on historical experience and its dialectical analysis. The American President also knows very well the limited potential of the present world and the social conscience of it, and that is why--in order to stagger the Islamic world--he demagogically exclaimed in the days after the granting of Soviet aid to Afghanistan, that "an atheist state has attacked a country of Muslim believers." Apart from the class stimuli, this aspect has also played its role in the Islamic world, in that the Islamic Conference is convening today to discuss the "Afghan question."

In answering the demagogic "accusation" and, from the Muslim viewpoint, perhaps even more so the emotional outburst, it seems desirable to mention two things, at least briefly:

FIRST, the Soviet Union is undoubtedly a country that is being built on the principles of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, that is of a consistently atheist science. But that does not mean that, for instance, Muslims are being oppressed in the Soviet Union.

SECOND, We have the question of an alleged "attack." Let us repeat in the first place, that it was no "invasion," but a granting of assistance on the basis of the bilateral agreement on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan and in keeping with Article 51 of the UN Charter on legitimate self-defense against foreign aggression. Since the April revolution in 1978, Afghanistan had truly been subjected to intensive intervention and to subversive activities from beyond its borders.

OR ARE THE TERRORISTS--ARMED WITH MODERN WEAPONS AND TRAINED BY AMERICAN AND CHINESE INSTRUCTORS IN TRAINING CAMPS IN PAKISTAN, FROM WHENCE THEY ARE BEING SENT TO AFGHANISTAN--PERHAPS JUST NURSES IN DISGUISE?

The pitfalls of raising the so-called Afghan question have, in fact, been pointed out by several Islamic countries. ALGERIA, THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN, LIBYA, SYRIA AND THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION [PLO] clearly at the recent conference of ministers of the Arab STEADFASTNESS FRONT in Damascus that, BY UNLEASHING HOSTILE CAMPAIGNS AROUND RECENT EVENTS, BOTH IN IRAN AND IN AFGHANISTAN, IMPERIALISM--HEADED BY THE UNITED STATES--IS ACTUALLY TRYING TO DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM ITS AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS IN THE AREA OF THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST, INTENTIONS THAT ARE ALSO CONNECTED WITH THE ACTIVITIES OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS. The purpose is to expand American domination; to disrupt the unity of the nonalined movement; and--by means of a network of new bases in the Indian Ocean, in the area of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, and to the east and west of the Arab world, and also be creating new military groupings that would replace, for instance, the bankrupt CENTO Pact--to subordinate developing countries and the national liberation movement.

The Steadfastness Front has unmasked the entire American and Egyptian "flirtation" with the Islamic world, clearly demonstrating that THE ARAB PEOPLE AND THE NATIONS OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES KNOW VERY WELL WHO IS THEIR FRIEND AND WHO IS THE ENEMY; FOR THAT VERY REASON IT STRESSED, APART FROM OTHER THINGS, THE NECESSITY OF FURTHER TIGHTENING THE BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, OF WHICH THE SOVIET UNION IS THE VANGUARD.

Apart from that, the countries of the front expressed their reservations over the date, program and place of the Islamic conference session. Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Executive Committee member, will convey the reservations to the Islamabad meeting. After all, the Damascus document recalls that the Islamic Conference emerged in reaction to the burning of the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem in 1969. At that time it formulated as its main aim to contribute with all its might to liberating Arab territories occupied by Israel and to insuring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to return home and have an independent state. The urgent nature of the task has not decreased since then; even today it would seem desirable to discuss the new situation, which emerged with the "normalization" of Egyptian-Israeli relations and the reiterated American threats of military aggression against the states and nations of the Near and Middle East area, as well as with the establishment of new American bases. Such a finding is based on realistic analysis of the real problems emerging in the Arab and Islamic world primarily as the consequence of the enhanced pressure of imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces and their allies.

COMMENTARY ON AFGHAN LEADER'S TELEVISION INTERVIEW

LD291138 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Babrak Karmal, the highest representative of Afghanistan, gave an interview to Czechoslovak Television a few days ago. Our editor Jiri Roskot wrote the following on the interview:

One month is a short time but already we can speak about significant results and successes, said Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, in his interview for Czechoslovak Television.

Indeed, the one month which has passed since the overthrow of the Amin regime has shown that the new Afghan leadership headed by Babrak Karmal is capable of promoting the revolution of April 1978. It is no accident that in his interview Babrak Karmal said that the first and major success was that, thanks to the internationalist aid of the Soviet Union, the plans of Amin--an agent of the CIA--were thwarted. Amin had planned a counterrevolutionary coup, planned to physically liquidate all honest and devoted revolutionaries, and set up a dictatorship.

A characteristic of the present Afghanistan is the support of broad sections of the population for the new leadership which, through Babrak Karmal, reaffirmed complete religious freedom, national customs and traditions, and full freedom to perform religious rites irrespective of whether the believers are Sunni or Shi'ite. In his interview for Czechoslovak Television, Babrak Karmal went on to say that negotiations with representatives of various sections and groups of the populations and with the country's religious leaders were making good progress.

The authority of the new Afghan leadership has increased immensely because the baleful remnants of the several-month long Amin government have been decidedly eradicated. This refers primarily to the release of several thousand wrongly imprisoned Afghans who were in danger of dying. The time since the beginning of the new phase of the April revolution has not been easy, Babrak Karmal stressed in the interview, but already we are creating the conditions for building a better future for our people. We have been able, above all, to unite the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and to create a broad popular front on democratic foundations, Babrak Karmal went on to say.

In this context it is worth adding that in addition to proclaiming religious freedom the Afghan leadership has adopted a number of measures aimed at consolidating the situation in the country. This includes the introduction of fixed prices for certain daily consumer goods as well as appeals for the return of Afghans who fled the country from Amin's regime.

In his interview for Czechoslovak Television Babrak Karmal spoke about the difficult tasks confronting the revolution and in this connection said: But we see the future Afghanistan as a developing country living in peace. I am convinced, Babrak Karmal continued, that facts will disprove all attempts by imperialist propaganda to discredit our objectives and policy. In this we have loyal allies in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries as well as among all progressive people throughout the world.

OIL IMPORT CONTRACT WITH USSR SETS RECORD LEVEL

AU281755 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, 25 January--The contract for this year's delivery of 19.2 million tons of Soviet crude oil and petroleum products for a total value of Rl,125 billion was signed in Prague today. It is yet another significant step in Soviet-Czechoslovak trade cooperation, which is helping us solve the most pressing questions of national economy development.

The contract for delivery of crude oil and petroleum products represents the largest consignment--both as to the amount and value--of imports from the Soviet Union both this year and in the entire history of trade connections between the two countries in general. As in past years, we will be getting crude oil via the friendship crude oil pipeline which guarantees precise and reliable supplies to our petrochemical works and yields a not inconsiderable savings in transport costs.

At the time of the worldwide power crisis and of the rapid increase of crude oil prices it is particularly significant for our economy that we are getting Soviet crude oil and petroleum products for prices agreed upon on the basis of general CEMA delivery conditions, which are less than half of world prices.

In the presence of representatives of Czechoslovak and Soviet economic life, the contract was signed by Yuriy Kharlamov, deputy director general of Moscow Boyuznefteeksport enterprise, and Zdenek Mojzisek, director general of the Chemapol enterprise.

'CARTER DOCTRINE' COMBINES COLD WAR ERA PRESIDENTS' POLICIES

LD290020 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Heinz Britsche commentary]

[Text] The Nixon doctrine is dead: Long live the Carter doctrine. Thus Springer's MORGENPOST begins its report from Washington on the U.S. President's recent State of the Union message to Congress. This message from beginning to end is a message of the cold war, the megalomaniac arms race, and the preparation for a hot war. Soviet aid for Afghanistan is used as a pretext for justifying a policy of Brinkmanship long programmed in advance. The champions of such a policy are unscrupulously gambling with human lives and with detente itself. Reports in the Western mass media support this.

An example from last night provides a clue to the system. Reporters from NATO states have for days been assiduously trying, in vain, to take pictures of Soviet soldiers fighting in Afghanistan. The murder of a Soviet soldier was filmed by order, as it were, and screened by FRG television. At the very street corner where a Soviet soldier was killed in his vehicle in an ambush, at this very spot in Kabul, Western camera teams were posted. Coincidence? Hardly; it was murder by order. The men filming it needed such a scene for the psychological warfare against the Soviet Union, against real socialism.

What I am saying is that his, too, is part of Carter's cold war. Such acts are in line with the Carter doctrine. This doctrine is not by any means as new as the Western mass media make out. While Nixon, after the clear U.S. defeat in Vietnam, based his doctrine on the assumption that U.S. soldiers could no longer act as world policemen and that foreign auxiliaries would have to fill that role, Carter is returning to the policies of Truman, Dulles and Eisenhower. The policy proclaimed by the U.S. president is not by any means a new doctrine; it is a dusting off a moth-eaten relic of the past, it is older than January 1980.

What does the U.S. leadership want to achieve under the growing influence of the military-industrial complex? Carter says that the United States should become the world's strongest military power. By what right does he presume to play that role? He goes even further: He declares all areas of possible U.S. economic, political and military interest to be Washington's security zones, like Truman, Dulles and Eisenhower declared before him. The conclusion the President draws is that he must send U.S. soldiers to all these regions in order to strike with all necessary means, including military power. He even spoke of punishing the Soviet Union. Like his predecessors, who failed, Carter wants to play the world policeman, but not just since the Soviet Union rendered necessary aid to Afghanistan. Had he not found that pretext, his advisers would have looked for another. As early as August 1977, with his Executive Order No. 18, Carter made the policy decisions to strengthen nuclear and conventional forces in Europe and to raise an interventionist army for other regions--I am quoting the New York TIMES of 26 August 1977. The Executive Order provides for strengthening the fisrt-strike capability of American forces in West Europe. The fateful NATO decision made in Brussels on 12 December follows that line.

Another order, the New York TIMES said in 1977, concerns the formation so-called light divisions for possible use in such areas as the Persian Gulf and Asia. The 1980-81 budget is to finance this megalomaniac world-policeman policy with a record arms budget of nearly $160 billion. Angry that the United States failed in 1 and 1/2 years of undeclared war to turn Afghanistan into a U.S. imperialist base, as envisaged in Washington's strategic plans, the Carter administration fanned the cold war with slander campaigns against the Soviet Union on the lines of Brzezinski's secret memorandum of fall last year.

What Carter presented in his message is, in sum, a rehash of Truman's containment, ringing the Soviet Union with bases--of which 386 major ones still exist; of Dulles's rollback doctrine, which led to many wars in various parts of the world, and, ultimately, to the painful defeats suffered by the United States, and a rehash of Eisenhower's designs to create, by further war pacts such as CENTO and SEATO, the conditions for an anticommunist crusade. At the end of his term Eisenhower admitted that this gave rise to a monstrous canker at home, the military-industrial complex, which devoured jobs and gave a fillup to inflation.

One need not be a prophet to predict that such a rehash doctrine is doomed to failure; we must not for 1 minute ignore the dangers which by reason of its reactionary and adventurist character it creates for the world.

CARTER PRESSURES USOC, LACKS ALLIED SUPPORT FOR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD282305 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[(Mathias Erich) commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Olympic Committee [USOC] decided on the weekend to postpone a final decision on whether the United States should take part in the summer Olympics in Moscow or boycott them. At the same time it decided, under massive pressure from Washington, to support President Carter's demand for moving the games from Moscow. A relevant proposal is to be submitted to the International Olympic Committee [IOC]. (Mathias Erich) notes in this connection:

It happened just as many observers of the American scene had predicted. The USOC would not be able to withstand for long the pressure from the White House. Only last week USOC President Robert Kane had criticized the intentions of the Carter administration to torpedo the summer Olympics in Moscow. To the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee he pointed out that most U.S. athletes were opposed to this politically motivated measure. With its idea to boycott the games, the United States has condemned itself to isolation, in the words of the USOC president. But today, only a few days after the above statement, the USOC is following Carter's line. What has happened? Had the sports leaders not repeatedly stressed their independence from the political administration? The events of the weekend once again expose the real state of affairs in the supposed democracy of the United States. When President Carter's attempts to make the boycott plans appetizing to the majority of Olympic participants and the Olympic Committee failed, he took a different line. He let it be announced that if necessary the government would implement its decision in spite of the USOC's opposition and that, mind you, on a question whose outcome comes solely under the competence of the Olympic authorities.

As is known, the governments and national olympic committees of certain other Western countries have also adopted opposing positions with regard to the boycott, but nowhere has such a direct and blunt pressure been noticed as in the United States, the country which is to hold the winter Olympics in a few months and which wants to receive athletes from all over the world 4 years later for the summer olympics. The Olympic Charter means nothing to the White House, it seems. Directly before the start of the USOC meeting, U.S. Attorney General Civiletti made a statement in which he threatened that American athletes would have their passports confiscated should they not comply with the government's demands. However, that was not all. Personally taking part in the meeting was Lloyd Cutler, counsel to the President: This allowed the White House to exert direct influence on the opinions of the committee members. In the face of such blatant interference in its affairs, the USOC finally departed from its original stand of sending U.S. athletes to the Soviet capital, but it has not yet given up its stand completely.

The atheletes are to continue preparing for the Olympics, the USOC told American athletes. Much depends now on the IOC meeting on 19 February in Lake Placid, which is to discuss the latest USOC proposal.

The IOC, however, has not changed its view on the holding of the summer Olympics in Moscow as planned even after the meeting of the USOC. Even among its allies the United States has not found the support it has hoped for; thus President Carter did not manage in Washington to persuade Italian Prime Minister Cossiga to make Italy join in the boycott. The national Olympic committees of France and Belgium, for example, have confirmed their participation in Moscow and have expressed regret that the Olympic games are being used as a total of political pressure; we know to whom this is addressed.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DECRIES POLITICAL 'INTERFERENCE' IN SPORTS

LD241352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1303 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Presidium of the GDR National Olympic Committee adopted a statement at its meeting in Berlin today. The text is as follows:

Participation in the Olympic games is a special highpoint in the life of sportsmen all over the world. GDR athletes, like athletes of all countries, are preparing with enthusiasm and pleasure for the impending winter Olympics in Lake Placid and the 22d Olymoic games in Moscow. Now, the President of the very country in which the 1980 Winter Olympics are to be held in a few weeks and which, on this occasion, will welcome the sporting youth of numerous countries, is calling for a boycott of the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow. U.S. President Carter, some other politicians and forces hostile to sports are using arguments in this respect which have nothing to do with sports.

All this is directed against the efforts of the world's youth to live together in peace and friendship and hold sporting competitions in the spirit of mutual respect and international understanding and to measure their powers in fair sporting competition.

This sort of attitude on the part of certain politicians is contradictory to the interests of peace-loving athletes throughout the world who, in the spirit of the Olympic Charter and in accordance with the rules and customs of the International Sports Federation, want to prove their worth in sporting competition, and it represents a gross interference on the part of forces alien to sports in the affairs of international sports.

The GDR National Olympic Committee opposes such interference by forces hostile to sports and resolutely rejects their attempts to abuse world sports for their political goals.

For innumerable meetings with Soviet athletes, we and many thousands of athletes throughout the world know that the Soviet capital of Moscow will be an excellent host to the world's athletes and that the organizers are creating outstanding conditions for the course of the Olympic games.

GDR athletes are looking forward very much to meeting athletes from all over the world in sporting competitions at the coming Olympics in the spirit of the Olympic idea of peace and mutual respect and to establishing and deepening friendly relations. This is the basic desire which also determines the continued preparations by GDR athletes for the Olympic games in Lake Placid and Moscow.

BERECZ, HORN STRESS IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

LD301150 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

["Berecz, Horn on International Questions"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, January 29 (MTI)--Answering the questions of Hungarian radio listeners, Dr. Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP CC, dealt with various world political problems. Speaking of the increase of international tension, the measures of the United States of America brought [as received] recently he stated, among other things, the following:

"If such a large power as the USA takes such steps which weaken detente and not only remind of cold war but in part exhaust the concept of cold war steps as well, then there really is cause for anxiety since the United States is a power capable of striking. Still I am optimistic because the roots of detente are very deep. Significant attacks have been made against detente even up till now, yet it did not cease to be an important political tendency in international life, and those results did not cease to exist on which it was built, which evolve it and which make possible the further development of it. [sentence as received]

"I base my optimism primarily on the fact that the main foreign policy line of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries progressing with it continues to be peaceful coexistence and detente which makes peaceful coexistence possible. Leonid Brezhnev, in his interview given to PRAVDA, said that the foreign policy line of Lenin is unchangeable. We build primarily on this. Furthermore, it is my belief that all the world--but especially a significant part of the population and politicians of West Europe--knows how much can be lost if detente should be replaced by some sort of cold war behavior."

Janos Berecz called the summons of the Government of the USA for the boycott of the Moscow Olympics "an extremely dangerous step having effects for a long time." He emphasized that "this endeavour is aimed at destroying the international sports relations and is in opposition with the spirit of the Olympic games." He said that "the sports relations are in close connection with international relations, but have been up to now for the most part of a constructive nature, for the Olympic games were held even in such periods as the Korean war, as the aggression against Vietnam, etc. So far the sports relations have helped the relations between the countries. To attack this base--this divides even the leaders of Western countries and especially shocks the sports leaders and sportsmen." Janos Berecz expressed his belief that the majority of the countries and the Olympic committees will resist the boycott of the Olympics. [Passage indistinct] crisis drawn out and that they try to shift the burdens and responsibility of the crisis upon the Soviet Union, the socialist countries."

Janos Berecz said that with its anti-Soviet measures, "the American leadership tries to give a global doctrinal answer affecting the whole of humanity to a concrete regional Soviet step, and with this stirs up mood [as received]. According to our opinion these measures which they brought partly concern the socialist countries, but they affect [passage indistinct] practically made the fate of SALT II completely uncertain. The fact that NATO brought a decision for the production and West European deployment of medium-range missile weapons and that it rejected all negotiation proposals in relation with this likewise did not strengthen trust."

In answer to the question whether some sort of measure is being prepared in the West against Hungary, Gyula Horn answered: "Up to this time no such step has happened. In practice nearly all of our [word indistinct] that they wish to continue cooperation, the development of relations. There are two essential things here. One is that we--together with the other socialist countries--strive so that the negotiations aimed at lessening military tension further continue. That is to say the possibility has to be found so that, for example, the realization of the resolution for the West European deployment of medium-range missiles be prevented. The other thing is that for us the continuance of the detente process is one of the most fundamental interests. Thus departing from this we have neither principled nor practical reason to step back from this. Moreover, according to our plans already in the next period as well, we shall have, in accordance with the so far established agreements, high [passage indistinct].

PLANNED U.S. MOVES WILL 'AGGRAVATE' INTERNATIONAL TENSION

AU292035 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Jan 80 p 10 AU

[Istvan Rudnyanszky article: "What Happened in World Politics?: 20-26 January"]

[Excerpt] The Carter Doctrine

Last week, the U.S. President's series of statements continued in the spirit of an intensification of the arms race. The statements, made in a cold-war tone, reveal that additional measures to aggravate international tension are planned in the United States. With reference to those measures, Carter intends to present himself as "firm and resolute," with the objective, among others, of improving prospects for his reelection.

In a television interview, the President expressed the wish that this year's Olympic games should not be held in Moscow or not held at all unless the Soviet Union withdraws within a month the troops that arrived in Afghanistan by virtue of the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty. Many national Olympic committees have already rejected the U.S. proposal, which is contrary to the Olympic ideal and calls for the application of a boycott as a means of the cold war. Carter's proposal was called a "tragedy" and a harmful admixture of sports and politics by the president of the International Olympic Committee.

In his traditional State of the Union message, the U.S. President came out unequivocally for an intensification of armament. He announced an increase of military expenditures and an acceleration of the production of cruise missiles and missiles of other types. In his message to Congress, the President, with reference to the Soviet Union's presence in Afghanistan, promised large-scale arms deliveries to Pakistan and attached particular importance to relations between the United States and China. In the spirit of U.S.-China relations, it has already been announced in Washington that equipment usable for military purposes will be delivered to China.

Carter went even further in the so-called verbal supplement of his message: He declared the oil regions of the Near and Middle East to be a U.S. "sphere of interest" and announced that the United States would be prepared to enforce the doctrine even by military force.

While the West European allies of the United States in general refrain from openly supporting the U.S. escalation and warn of its obvious dangers from time to time, the British Tory Government, isolating itself from the rest of West Europe, hastened to support Washington. [paragraph continues]

Lord Carrington has said that the long-term credit agreement with the Soviet Union would be repudiated and indicated that London intends to curb Soviet-British trade and economic relations in other areas as well.

MAGYAR NEMZET VIEWS U.S. STRATEGIC AIMS, PROBLEMS IN MIDEAST

LD291332 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

["Saudi Arabia Is Also a Target"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, January 29 (MTI)--"Washington has decided on building a new security system, referring to the fact that the geopolitical and strategic situation has changed and these changes affect or can affect in the future the United States and the Western camp, so to say, disadvantageously." The political review of the Tuesday issue of MAGYAR NEMZET is about this.

The paper continues: "The doctrine to be renewed, the same as the original, would aim at "stopping" or "pressing back" the militarily strengthening Soviet power, and would tack together countries to some sort of organizational bond, but the Near East and the Far East are such areas of the world where there are ancient conflicts between the certain countries and the rivalries are tense. At the strategy-drafting conference summoned at the White House they pointed out the Arab-Israeli and the Indian-Pakistani conflict, and also that quite a few difficult questions are still to be decided.

"The correspondent of the New York TIMES heard that final and perfect answers were not given to these questions, but they did generally outline what has to be done and what can be done. There is no mention that a CENTO-type formal military alliance be established, but there is mention that a loose net would be woven from bilateral agreements. Primarily Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan were taken into consideration. Security agreements would be signed with them. The United States would from time to time send military units to them "as guests" and joint military exercises would be organized. Parallel to all these Washington will supply Jordan, Morocco and Sudan with weapons and will expand its fleet, the base of which is the Indian Ocean.

"The key to the whole strategic conception is at present Saudi Arabia, since in spite of the slow regrouping of the internal forces it is not probable that Iran will return to the Washington "fold" in the near future. Thus the base is Saudi Arabia, but its internal steadiness and reliability is not what it once was, at least not since the mosque-seizure in November.

"Following the elimination of the disturbance of a number of officers of the Saudi Army and the security service were quetly replaced. From among those captured at the mosque, 63 were beheaded in public in the various cities of the country and Prince Fahd, heir to the throne announced: Within two months a consultative meeting will be summoned and some sort of constitution will be worked out there.

"They hardly think of transforming the form of government of Saudi Arabia to a constitutional monarchy, but they do think of lending some sort of representational character to it, and with the aim of working off the internal tension bring the mechanism of governing a bit closer to the demands of today," writes the foreign affairs review-writer of MAGYAR NEMZET.

WARSAW COMMENTATOR ON IRAN ELECTION OUTCOME

ID292125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 80 ID

[Wojciech Bohdanowicz commentary]

[Text] In the year that has passed since the overthrow of the shah the inhabitants of Iran have several times expressed themselves on the subject of the future of the state and nation. There has been voting on the system of government and the majority came out in favor of an Islamic republic, although not everyone yet knew on what it was to be based. There was voting on the Constitution and its text was approved--a text so different from the majority of fundamental laws. Finally, in recent days the first Iranian president has been chosen.

On this occasion it was seen once again how little we basically know and understand of the opinions and moods of the inhabitants of Iran. True, Bani-Sadr was one of the most serious candidates, even one of the favorites, but it was not foreseen that he would carry off such an enormous success. It was also something of a surprise that the voting took place in such calm and seriousness, for in recent months there has been, although not always justly, more talk of chaos than of stabilization in Iran.

Now it looks as though the Iranian revolution has the sacrifices of destruction behind it and the construction has begun in earnest. This is shown by the choice of president and it is shown by the parliamentary elections announced for next month, and therefore the creation of state institutions to replace organs created in the confusion of the revolution. This does not presage, at least for the moment, a weakening of the influence of Ayatollah Khomeyni--that is not how it is. It is even being said that the results of the Iranian presidential elections have confirmed his authority. They have proved that the bulk of society supports the transformations which have taken place and are taking place in that country--transformations which are based among other things on a liberation from precious fixed customs.

At his first presidential press conference Bani-Sadr said more or less this: The people have entrusted a difficult task to me, but in the name of God the compassionate and merciful I will be worthy of that task.

Ladies and gentlemen, this kind of expression is rarely to be found in the statements of contemporary politicians, but let us remember that Iran is an Islamic republic.

PAP CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON AFGHAN TRIBESMAN IN PAKISTAN

ID282238 Warsaw PAP in English 1726 GMT 28 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Kabul, 28 Jan, PAP--(By PAP correspondent Ryszard Piekarowicz):

Delegates of part of the Afghan Pashtun tribes that moved to Pakistan in the last few months informed the Afghan revolutionary government that in view of the latest favourable political changes they are intending to return back home when only the winter ends and mountain passes are again free from snow.

They simultaneously declared that the Pakistani Army began to take positions along the border with Afghanistan, parallel to the Afghan Paktia province to which numerous travel routes of nomadic tribes were leading and expressed fear that Pakistan might try to foil their return.

Over 400,000 Afghans remain at present on the Pakistani side of the border. Many of them are members of tribes which move with their herds every autumn to the south, to the warmer Pakistani valleys, stay there throughout winter and return to Afghanistan in the spring when snow disappears from Afghan roads and pastures. Besides them, tribes also remain there which crossed the Pakistani border in effect of propaganda spread by counter-revolutionary forces or those which had suffered harm in result of the leftist excesses of the government of Hafizollah Amin, overthrown on December 27.

The above-mentioned tribes have now started to send their emissaries to study the situation. The results of the reconnaissance prove generally favourable to the new Afghan authorities for as the new Minister of Frontier and Tribes Affairs of Afghanistan Faiz Mohammad declared on January 27, many of the envoys had contacted him personally to obtain official explanation and guarantees and having been granted safe conduct and having negotiated conditions of return told him that their tribes--numbering from several hundred to several thousand families, would return to Afghanistan at the beginning of spring.

In a conversation with (?PAP and) TRYBUNA LUDU correspondents Faiz Mohammad declared that he had ordered Afghan border posts to allow without control tribesmen returning from Pakistan. Amin's government had antagonized many tribes by launching an action of taking away arms from Pashtun highlanders.

PAP REPORTS ON GIEREK TALKS WITH HUSAK IN CSSR

LD291947 Warsaw PAP in English 1722 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Polish party leader Edward Gierek recently paid a visit to Czechoslovakia for talks with General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC Gustav Husak. PAP staffer Andrzej Zielinski comments:

In connection with the latest developments in the world Edward Gierek and Gustav Husak devoted much of their attention to the international situation. Both leaders pointed to the key importance of the peace policy carried out by the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community and underscored the importance of the constructive proposals for decreasing military tension in Europe, put forth by Leonid Brezhnev in October 1979 in Berlin. At the same time, they confirmed the determination of both countries to oppose imperialist attempts to put the world into cold war once again.

It is clear that, remembering the tough experiences of the last war, Poland and Czechoslovakia decidedly oppose the plans to deploy American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and come out in support of the ratification of the SALT II treaty.

The support expressed by Edward Gierek and Gustav Husak for nations fighting for national and social liberation, for independence from imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and hegemonism, is a logical consequence of both countries' peaceful foreign policy.

Poland and Czechoslovakia expressed their solidarity with the Afghan Democratic Republic and disapproval for the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign, aiming at upsetting the process of detente and halting the development of national-liberation movements.

The leaders of Poland and Czechoslovakia strongly underscored the actuality of the peaceful, constructive policy of detente and international cooperation, consistently carried out by the socialist community.

1980 CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

AU291655 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND ART OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND MINISTRY OF CULTURE OF THE USSR SIGNED THE 1980 COOPERATION PROTOCOL IN WARSAW ON 24 JANUARY.

The protocol presents an extensive program for Polish-Soviet cultural cooperation in 1980. The most important event of that cooperation will be the "Soviet Culture Days" in Poland dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, to the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism and to the 110th anniversary of V. Lenin's birth. The "days" will be held on 18-27 April 1980.

The protocol was signed by Wieslaw Bek, first vice minister of culture and art of the Polish People's Republic, and by Vasiliy Kukharskiy, vice minister of culture of the USSR.

IN THEIR SPEECHES ON THE OCCASION OF THE SIGNING OF THE PROTOCOL THE TWO VICE MINISTERS STRESSED THAT THE ANNUAL PROGRAM FOR POLISH-SOVIET CULTURAL COOPERATION WOULD HELP IMPLEMENT THE COMMON GOALS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES, NAMELY, THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE AND THE STILL CLOSER DEVELOPMENT AND INTENSIFICATION OF THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO PEOPLES.

THE "SOVIET CULTURE DAYS" IN POLAND, WHICH WILL BE THE MOST IMPORTANT CULTURAL FUNCTION IN 1980, WILL BE INAUGURATED IN THE WARSAW NATIONAL THEATER BY THE MOSCOW BOLSHOI BALLET'S PERFORMANCE OF ARAM KHACHATURYAN'S "SPARTAKUS" AND WILL BE CLOSED BY THE LENINGRAD GORKIY THEATER'S PERFORMANCE OF SHOLOHOV'S "QUIET FLOWS THE DON."

In addition, famous Soviet artistic ensembles will visit many Polish cities during the "Soviet Culture Days."

FAMOUS SOVIET SOLOISTS AND PROMINENT POPULAR ENSEMBLES, INCLUDING WORLD-FAMOUS SINGERS SUCH AS ZHANNA BICHEWSKAYA, ALLA PUGACHOVA AND LUDMILA ZYKINA, WILL PERFORM IN MUSIC HALLS AND CONCERT THEATERS.

Up to 20 Soviet exhibitions of paintings, books and architecture will be organized in Poland during the "Soviet Culture Days."

A "WEEK OF SOVIET MOVIES," DURING WHICH SOVIET MOVIE POSTERS WILL BE EXHIBITED, WILL ALSO BE HELD.

The performances by Soviet stage and musical ensembles will be accompanied by reviews of Soviet dramaturgy and by presentations of Russian plays performed by Polish actors.

THE PROGRAM FOR THIS YEAR'S POLISH-SOVIET CULTURAL COOPERATION ALSO PROVIDES FOR A CONSIDERABLE EXPANSION AND INTENSIFICATION OF VARIOUS FORMS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN POLISH AND SOVIET CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAS, THEATERS, MUSEUMS AND ARTISTIC ASSOCIATIONS. By expanding the range of forms of cooperation, the protocol creates considerable opportunities for presenting Polish cultural and artistic achievements in the Soviet Union. This year the Soviet Union will be visited by the Wroclaw National Symphony Orchestra, by the boys' choir led by J. Kurczewski, by the State Theater of Puppets and of the "Baje" performers, by nine popular music ensembles and by other performers.

PEACE COUNCIL PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON WARSAW MEETING

LD271055 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw 26 Jan, PAP--A consultative meeting of representatives of peace movements from the socialist countries ended here recently. The president of the World Peace Council, Romesh Chandra, took part in the session. In an interview for Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY Romesh Chandra said that discussions took place during the meeting on ways [words indistinct] political and social forces in order to oppose militarist circles. Romesh Chandra underscored that peace committees in the socialist countries are contributing a great deal to the world peace movement and to the work of the World Peace Council. Romesh Chandra also stressed that the efforts of the World Peace Council aim (?at) increasing the activity of peace movements in all parts of the world, in order to counteract imperialist activities. Romesh Chandra added that the activity of the World Peace Council was always important, but it is especially important now.

In an editorial on the meeting ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote:

"The consultative meeting of peace committees from socialist countries that wound up in Warsaw confirmed once again a great role that the peace movement is to play in the world.

"All speeches stressed the complexity of the international situation and danger of returning to cold war. Therefore, the dialogue of all peace forces is so important for it can complement contacts among political parties and governments of different countries and contribute to the mobilisation of all people who have security, detente and peace at heart.

STATE COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS ON ELECTIONS PUBLISHED

LD282310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Council of State resolution concerning electoral districts for the Sejm elections has been published in the MONITOR POLSKI. According to the resolution, 72 electoral districts have been formed. Also published in the same issue of the MONITOR POLSKI are the numbers and boundaries of the electoral districts as well as the number of deputies to be elected from each district. The seats of district electoral commissions have also been listed.

The Council of State resolution concerning the number of councillors for people's councils at the voivodship level also appears in the MONITOR. The councils will be elected on 13 March and will comprise from 100 to 200 councillors. The MONITOR POLSKI also published the Council of State resolution concerning the setting up of the State Electoral Commission.

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES FRENCH BANK OFFICIAL

LD282258 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jan, PAP--Polish Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski today received the president of the Administrative Council of Banque Nationale de Paris Jacques Calvet, now staying in Warsaw. They discussed the development of trade between Poland and France as well as cooperation between banks of the two nations. Discussed were also further directions of cooperation in the two spheres in the nearest future.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRG'S STRAUSS

Visit to Factory

AU291953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 29 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/1/1980--On January 29, Franz-Josef Strauss paid a visit to the Bucharest enterprise of machine-tools and aggregates.

He also saw round new residential areas and social and cultural establishments in Romania's capital city.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU291943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 29 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/1/1980--On January 29, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, received Franz-Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union of the Federal Republic of Germany, minister-president of Bavaria, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

The chairman of the Christian Social Union of the Federal Republic of Germany expressed his profound satisfaction at having been received by the Romanian head of state as well as at the exchange of opinions on the stage and prospects of the Romanian-West German relations, on current issues of international life.

During the interview the Romanian-West German relations were surveyed, their positive evolution, on multiple planes, being highly appreciated. At the same time, it was considered that favorable premises existed for the further expansion of bilateral collaboration. Both sides highlighted the wish to make best and most efficient use of the existing possibilities with a view to increasing commercial exchanges, developing economic collaboration and cooperation in production, expanding cooperation in the technical-scientific and cultural domains. In this context, high-lighted was the important role of the contacts between the political organizations of Romania and of the Federal Republic of Germany in promoting Romanian-West German multilateral collaboration, grounded on the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights and mutual advantage, for the benefit of the two countries, of the general cause of detente and peace.

Approached were also some aspects of the current international life. Emphasized was the necessity of negotiatedly solving all the states of tension and conflict in various areas of the world, preventing the deterioration of the international situation and recovering interstate political climate. Underlined was the significance of establishing new relations in international life grounded on equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-recourse to threat and use of force, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others. It was powerfully stressed that the action of all states, of all political forces was necessary for continuing the procedd of detente, for creating a climate of peace and understanding worldwide.

The evolution of the political situation in Europe was analysed, stress being laid on the necessity of ever more intense efforts for the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, the thorough preparation of the 1980 Madrid meeting, for the establishment of true security on the continent and the development of unhampered collaboration among European states.

During the talks it was underlined that the ensurance of a lasting peace in Europe and in the world calls, as an essential demand, for the passage to tangible, efficient measures of military disengagement and disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

Reiterated was the importance of building a new international economic order ensuring the more rapid progress of all countries, of the lagging ones in particular, providing each and every people the possibility to freely administer its national resources, of using them for its independent economic and social development.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

After the interview, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Franz-Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union of the Federal Republic of Germany, answered the questions posed by some journalists.

On the occasion President Nicolae Ceausescu said: The talks highlighted identical viewpoints particularly on the development of bilateral relations and the need for a policy grounded on equality and observance of the independence of all peoples. The joint wish was also manifested to do everything possible to ensure the policy of detente, each people's right to freely decide its development, without any outside immixture.

In his turn, Franz-Josef Strauss, answering the questions and thanking the Romanian head of state for the very instructive talk, said: This talk took place in an agreeable atmosphere and lasted for a long time. President Ceausescu was so very kind and made an ample survey of bilateral questions, European as well as international issues. For me that meant further precious information, as well as more experience in my direct relationship with important personalities of the contemporary history. We live in different social systems and this fact makes our talk valuable, all the more so as we agreed on issues of essential importance. We both stressed that the world situation in the last period had not been simple. In fact it was rather complicated. But this very fact is an opportunity to make use of all possibilities for a realistic policy, conscious that military conflicts would be dangerous in the world and destructive in Europe.

DPA on Meeting

LD291408 Hamburg DPA in German 1250 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bucharest--Franz-Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister-president and CSU chairman, expressed satisfaction in Bucharest today after a 3-hour talk with Romanian party and state head Nicolae Ceausescu, at which both bilateral and international problems were discussed. Strauss told journalists that agreement was noted on important questions.

Strauss thanked Ceausescu, who also took part in the short, improvised press talks, for the "detailed, instructive and friendly talk," which had been a valuable addition to his knowledge and information. He said that he and Ceausescu had agreed that the world situation had not exactly become easier over the past few months, but that this was the very reason why one should not "fan the flames but continue to use all possibilities for a realistic detente policy in the knowledge that military clashes would be dangerous anywhere in the world and catastrophic in Europe."

Ceausescu said that there had been agreement above all regarding the development of bilateral relations and the necessity for detente and peace. The common desire had been expressed to do the utmost to safeguard the policy of detente and the right of each people to freely decide on its development without external intervention.

Strauss also said that the reunification of families had also been discussed, but that he did not usually shout such things from the rooftops.

Press Conference After Talks

LD291744 Hamburg DPA in German 1632 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bucharest--Bavarian Minister-President and CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss gained the impression during his exchange of views with Romanian state and party leader Nicolae Ceausescu that Bucharest is not expecting the tensions to be exacerbated by the USSR and sees no reason for acute concern about the security situation in Europe. Strauss stated at an international press conference this afternoon that Ceausescu strongly stressed during the 3-hour discussion that every people must have the right to organize its internal affairs itself and major powers should not dictate to small ones nor should small powers dictate to major ones.

Immediately after the meeting with Ceausescu the union parties' candidate for chancellor stated that they were agreed that the world situation has not become easier in the past few months. This is the very reason, however, why one should not "fan the flames but continue to use all possibilities for a realistic detente policy in the knowledge that military clashes would be dangerous anywhere in the world and catastrophic in Europe."

Strauss further expressed the view in Bucharest that detente is geographically indivisible. He noted in this connection at the press conference that from the very outset he had shared FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's view on the matter and he had held a different view from Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the past but shared the same opinion today.

Bilateral issues were also discussed in detail during the meeting with Ceausescu. In this connection Romania's wish for more exports to the Federal Republic and for better credit conditions was expressed. At Strauss's initiative a meeting of experts of the air traffic industry is to take place in the near future to examine possibilities of cooperation in the European sphere. The CSU chairman said it is desirable to continue to intensify the political exchange of views with Romania.

Strauss also discussed with Ceausescu the subject of reuniting families. Ceausescu mentioned a basic figure of about 11,000 resettlements per year. There has been an unspoken agreement not to use a propaganda approach to this topic but to deal with it calmly and cooperatively. During Strauss's 3-day visit a list of 2,500 hardship cases will be presented to the Romanian authorities.

At the press conference mention was also made of the question of maneuvers in Hungary and Czechoslovakia involving Soviet Armed Forces. The German side was of the opinion that the maneuvers, as far as their timing and size is concerned, are no different or larger than in previous years. Whether they are pursuing a special psychological purpose is only known to the people behind them.

The CSU chairman announced at the press conference that he will be going to the United States during the first part of March and later to Paris to return a visit by the French foreign minister. A meeting is also planned with leading British Conservative Party politicians.

AGERPRES on Press Conference

AU291945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 29 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/1/1980--On January 29, Franz-Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union of the Federal Republic of Germany, minister-president of Bavaria, met with Romanian and West German journalists, just as with foreign press correspondents accredited in Bucharest.

Referring to the talks he had with President Nicolae Ceausescu the guest was highly appreciative of Romania's foreign policy of peace consistently promoted by the Romanian head of state. Appreciating the upward course of the bilateral economic relations the guest pointed out possibilities of expanding them in all domains.

After setting forth his point of view on some international issues Franz-Josef Strauss said that he shared the concern of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, for the necessity of action towards detente, collaboration and peace, observance of the principles of international law in interstate relations.

Answering the journalists' questions the CSU chairman highlighted his interest in the continuation and intensification of exchanges of opinions between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany in spite of their different social systems.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH ITALIAN CP OFFICIAL MINUCCI

AU291951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 29 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/1/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, received on January 29 Adalberto Minucci, member of the Direction and Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The interview was attended by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The guest conveyed warm greetings, most cordial congratulations and best wishes to Nicolae Ceausescu on his birthday from Luigi Longo and Enrico Berlinguer, from the Direction of the Italian Communist Party.

Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed, in his turn, friendly greetings to Luigi Longo and Enrico Berlinguer, to the PCI Direction.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the development of the relations of collaboration and solidarity, of mutual esteem and regard between the RCP and the PCI, as well as the wish to amplify those links for the benefit of the two parties and peoples, of the general cause of socialism, detente and peace in the whole world. Stress was laid on the importance of intensifying the contacts, exchanges of information and consultations between the two parties, of strengthening the friendship and collaboration between the RCP and PCI.

The exchange of views on current international questions pointed to the necessity of intensifying the general efforts for surmounting the state of tension, for furthering the process of detente, for applying, in the interstate relations, the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of others and mutual advantage, non-recourse to force and threat of force, observance of each people's right to make its destiny by itself.

Emphasis was placed in that framework on the significance of rallying the efforts of the communist and workers' parties, of all the advanced forces in the struggle for solving the problems facing international community by political means, by negotiations, for detente, peace and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

The fact was also highlighted that international peace and security required that an end should be put to the arms race, to the deployment of further nuclear missiles and weapons in Europe, that tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, should be undertaken. In that context, stress was laid on the importance of a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting due in 1980 called upon to stimulate the achievement of security and cooperation on the European Continent, the process of detente and the consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm comradely friendship.

FAZEKAS PRESENTS RCP MESSAGE TO SUDANESE PARTY CONGRESS

AU282037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 28 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of the Romanian delegation to the Third Congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union, addressed a friendly warm salute to that forum, to all the members of the party and to the entire Sudanese people on behalf of the RCP, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as best wishes of success in their efforts for building a prosperous and independent Sudan.

He also pointed to the upward course of the Romanian-Sudanese relations.

Engaged in a tremendous peaceful, constructive effort--the Romanian chief delegate said--Romania is deeply interested in promoting broad relations of fruitful cooperation with all socialist countries, with the developing and non-aligned countries, with all the countries of the world, whatever their social system, firmly grounding these relations on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of others and mutual advantage.

Romania also declares for the democratization of international life and the institution of new interstate relations based on equality and justice, for the settlement of the complex problems facing mankind in the interest of all nations, for the definitive abolition of the policy of domination and dictate, of threat or use of force in the international relations, acting for the solving of any disputed issues among states by peaceful means exclusively, by negotiations, by direct talks between the sides concerned.

Thanking on behalf of the congress, of the Sudanese Socialist Union and on his own behalf for the salute they (?were presented), Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, president of the Sudanese Socialist Union, conveyed warm greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu. He also expressed his gratitude to the Romanian head of state for the efforts he makes towards the establishment of democratic relations in the world, the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, the abolition of imperialism and neocolonialism, the renunciation of the policy of oppression and of threat of force, as well as for his constructive stand concerning the Middle East complex issues and, particularly, the just settlement of the Palestinian people's question.

SCINTEIA ON PREMIER VERDET VISIT TO EGYPT

AU261548 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1224 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/1/1980--The public opinion in Romania hails with satisfaction the productive results of the visit the Romanian premier, Ilie Verdet, paid to Egypt, convinced that the agreements and understandings reached will go down as a fresh contribution to intensifying the Romanian-Egyptian relations of close friendship and collaboration, in full consensus with the interests of the two countries and peoples.

The event--the leading Bucharest newspaper SCINTEIA writes in an article published in its today's issue--as part of the traditional Romanian-Egyptian dialogue the cardinal moments of which are the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat, highlighted once again that the relations between the two countries, developing under the sign of cordiality and understanding, as well as each bilateral contact give new and telling proofs of reciprocal trust and esteem. The exchange of messages between the two heads of state, a by now traditional practice, expressively synthesized the high appreciation Romania and Egypt attached to their productive collaboration, their joint will to develop their cooperative relations in the interest of the two countries' economic and social progress, of the cause of international peace and understanding.

The Romanian premier's Cairo visit--SCINTEIA points out--had a profoundly working character, the talks with the Egyptian premier, Mustafa Khalil, focusing on a comprehensive analysis of the way in which the decisions made by the two heads of state are translated into fact having in view the remarkable progress made in economic cooperation as well as the broad possibilities provided by the growing economic potential of the two countries. The talks between the Romanian and the Egyptian premiers identified concrete modalities of expanding bilateral cooperation. This cooperation covers a series of domains such as oil tapping, drilling, and refining, machine-building industry, transport, wood working, agriculture, zootechny, cement production, chemical industry. Concomitantly, a more marked increase of commercial exchanges is stipulated so that they reach a 500 million dollars annual level, according to the decisions made at summit level. Measures were also identified ensuring the intensification of collaboration in science, technique culture, education and other domains of mutual interest.

The survey of the current international situation made on the occasion--the newspaper further writes--highlighted, as main conclusion, that all states' intensified efforts were necessary for asserting each nation's right to master its own destinies, fact which implies the strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use and threat of force.

The Middle East situation--the newspaper writes--held a particular place in the talks conducted. Prime Minister Ilie Verdet reiterated, on this occasion as well, Romania's consistent stand regarding the necessity of achieving a global, just and durable peace, leading to the elimination of the danger of a new conflagration, providing the respective peoples the possibility of focusing their peaceful, constructive work on building a prosperous life. This presupposes--as Socialist Romania and her president have constantly stressed--the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab occupied territories, the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue, inclusive of the setting up of an independent state of its own, the securing of the independence and territorial integrity of all the states in the area.

The talks conducted with regard to other aspects of the current international life--the newspaper writes in conclusion--highlighted the convergence or similarity of the two countries' viewpoints.

DELEGATE TO UNIDO CONFERENCE MEETS INDIAN OFFICIALS

AU252038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Delhi (AGERPRES) 25/1/1980--Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, head of the Romanian delegation participating in the U.N.I.D.O. general conference, had interviews with Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs, president of the conference, and with Ramaswamy Venkatraman, head of the delegation of the country that plays host to the conference, minister of finance and industry.

On the occasion the sides looked into problems on the agenda of the session and into aspects of the Romanian-Indian economic relations, expressing the mutual will of developing them.

SDUF SENDS MESSAGE TO DPRK ON REUNIFICATION PROPOSALS

AU252018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/1/1980--The National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of Romania sent a message to the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea warmly welcoming the new proposals of Korea regarding the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland, materialized in the letters addressed to the political personalities and officials of South Korea.

The fresh initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the message shows, is another telling and strong illustration of the consistent efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea, of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for the fulfillment of the lofty ideal of unity of the Korean nation, is yet another expression of the firm determination to solve the problem of Korea's reunification by means of negotiations, of the political dialogue between the Koreans themselves, without any foreign interference.

Given the current international situation, when the settlement of complex problems requires more than ever political, peaceful solutions, the fresh initiative of the D.P.R. of Korea gains special importance as it is inspired by a deep humanism and responsibility to the Korean nation, to the cause of peace and security in Asia and worldwide.

The Romanian people, militating for the strict observance of each people's sacred right to decide its destinies by itself, has always firmly supported the just cause of the Korean people, its struggle for the reunification of its country.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE--A Romanian-Mozambican agricultural aide-memoire was signed today in Bucharest. In the spirit of talks and understandings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Moises Machel, the document provides for cooperation ventures in implementing the agricultural development program in various parts of Mozambique. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU]

DOCTORS' COUNCIL DECLARES TITO'S HEALTH 'GOOD'

ID301136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1122 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, 30 January--The general state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, is good. Treatment and medical convalescence measures continue.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

'CARTER DOCTRINE' MUST BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY

AU291525 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 23 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Bozidar Pahor commentary: "What Does the Carter Doctrine Bring to the World?"]

[Text] The United States faces "one of the gravest challenges in its history." In relation to the Soviet Union it is prepared "to pay any price to continue to be the world's most powerful state." The Soviet Union must "pay dearly" for its subjugation of "an independent, Islamic and nonalined people." "The entire Asian subcontinent and especially Pakistan are threatened" as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The patience of the United States in the face of the holding of 50 American hostages in Tehran "is not unlimited," but despite this the United States has no "essential quarrel with Iran" if the latter will release the hostages alive and healthy.

The United States must maintain its nuclear parity and strengthen its capability for intervention beyond the NATO area....

The American-Chinese relations must be such that "they will insure that our separate actions in those areas where our interests coincide will be mutually supportive...."

These are only a few of "the ideas" from the great speech on the state of the union that President Carter will deliver before the Congress on Wednesday, 23 January. The major part of his message on the state of the union has been already released in Washington but Carter's introduction, in which he will explain the decisive changes in U.S. policy toward the Soviet superpower, changes that came about as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, has not been published. In view of the great--and ominous--significance of Carter's State of the Union message this year, the message has been already named "the Carter doctrine." This is a historical echo of the second year after the end of the world war when Truman and his "Truman doctrine" initiated the period of cold war between the two blocs and in the world.

The world is now asking whether the Carter doctrine represents an introduction to a new edition of cold war, that is, if it is possible to speak about a cold war after "the thaw" of the fifties, the coexistence of the sixties and "detente," the relaxation of tension of the seventies.

What will the eighties bring? The most pessimistic answer to this question by a pessimistic commentator has been: Since history does not repeat itself, we are not at the beginning of a cold war now. We are simply risking a war. Even though there is no basis for this alarmist view, it is, nevertheless, true that a radical change for the worse, toward a greater tension has taken place in the policy of the American superpower. The atmosphere that has been created appears as though some kind of an American Pearl Harbor has been attacked just now and the United States must immediately begin to take measures, that is, to strengthen its defense power, "and look the Soviet Union in the eye and tell it that it is risking a war with us if it continues to act in this manner." Carter's national security adviser has, in fact, told Moscow that the United States would resort to arms if the Soviet troops invaded Iran.

Thus, a possibility for the two superpowers to directly confront one another without any mediators is presenting itself.

What is a very significant political circumstance in this connection is not only the fact that next November the Presidential elections will be held in the United States--a time when everyone is more combative and extremist in the United States--but rather also the fact that a great majority of the public opinion, including both the hawks and the doves, is backing Carter. Carter's position itself has been greatly strengthened. In the first primary "elections" for the selection of a Democratic Presidential candidate, Carter has just very recently "defeated" his most dangerous rival, Teddy Kennedy, by a two to one margin in the number of votes. Yet, prior to the capture of the hostages in Tehran, when Kennedy launched his fight for nomination as candidate, commentators nearly wrote Carter off. Therefore, Carter is acting from a very strong position now when he is proclaiming his doctrine. For this reason his statements and announcements must be taken seriously. A real freeze in interbloc relations is now forecast and this freeze will also have its effect in other areas.

The Olympic games might become one of the first important victims of the freeze. Even a consistent boycott by the United States itself--and the United States will certainly not be alone--would probably mean an end to the games. Considering the fact that sports are the field where it is possible to meet easier than anywhere else--meet and create the conditions for contacts, possible talks, meetings, negotiations and the like--the loss of cooperation in sports would be a great and dangerous loss.

It is doubtful whether Moscow expected such a strong reaction from the world and the United States to its "fraternal assistance" in Afghanistan. It is doubtful whether it expected that 104 nonalined and other states would condemn this intervention in the UN General Assembly and that this intervention would cause some greater or smaller doubts among the Soviet allies in the socialist camp. It would be necessary to reach back into history to make a just and considered apportioning of responsibility for the present state of international relations although there is no doubt that Afghanistan has knocked the bottom out of the barrel.

Now what? The international atmosphere is uncertain and filled with anxiety. Despite this uncertainty the nonalined countries have unambiguously stated what they think about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. In this manner they have once again demonstrated that they are neither natural allies nor natural enemies of any of the two superpowers or any of the blocs. They have condemned a concrete act just as they are prepared to praise and support some other concrete act. It is still too early for any reactions to the Carter doctrine. However, even before the announced sharp measures by the United States it was possible to hear loud objections and condemnations pointing out that these measures would pull the world back to the cold war period. This means that new billions of dollars will be spent for armaments rather than for the economic development of the world and especially the Third World and that, as a result of the American sanctions, "the innocent ones" would very probably also suffer, according to the rule that "grass does not grow where the elephants graze" or where they are fighting.

The nonalined countries have demonstrated and continue to demonstrate their maturity as a movement and as a world force, that is, a world force that the world needs badly particularly at this time.

DRAGOSAVAC VIEWS DETERIORATION OF INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

ID271215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0802 GMT 27 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Belgrade--"The international situation has seriously deteriorated. Situations of conflict and tension are increasingly common.

"Tumultuous events in international relations point to the conclusion that in the world there are now trends which threaten to transform themselves into a kind of elemental force and to lead to a new, difficult phase of tension in international relations, a phase which could be more dangerous than the period of the so-called cold war." This was stated by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his report on the international situation at the meeting of presidium secretaries of LCY central and provincial committees held last week.

Tomorrow's issue of BORBA carries extensive excerpts from this report.

Dragosavac said: "Carefully following all these and other trends we must, as a non-alined country and revolutionary movement--together with other nonalined countries, all peace-loving countries, parties and movements and all progressive and democratic forces--oppose such trends. In other words, through joint political action we must fight even harder for the affirmation of the principles of peaceable coexistence and the policy of nonalignment in international relations, as well as for those democratic principles in relations within the workers' movement for which we have been fighting since the start of our revolution."

"The main cause of the deterioration of the international situation," Dr Dusan Dragosavac judged, "is the increased competition between the big powers and blocs, their arms race and the policy of spheres of influence and interest, together with the increasingly accentuated role of the military and the increasing use of force, armed interventions and other forms of interference in sovereign countries' internal affairs." Dragosavac then emphasized that Yugoslavia is "deeply concerned over attempts to impose the policy of force and intervention as someone's right in international relations."

Speaking about bloc competition, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said that it is manifested in Europe "primarily by the strengthening of the arms race." "Much is said about breaking the balance of military forces, then the big powers fire accusations at each other. Because of this, political divisions and differentiations arise and bloc pressures on European countries increase. All this eventually results in the further stockpiling of arms in Europe, where the level of arms has already reached a critical point."

The LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary went on: "It is our firm conviction that the negative development in Europe can be stopped and the policy of detente returned to only if all European countries turn to the principles and decisions contained in the Helsinki Final Act. Only in such conditions is it possible to realize success and new steps forward at the forthcoming meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Madrid with a view to strengthening European security and cooperation, which is of essential significance for all European countries and peoples."

Speaking about foreign military intervention, Dr Dusan Dragosavac stressed that common to all of them is "a historically mistaken and politically dangerous orientation toward solving socio-political problems by means of military force, toward a situation in which someone from outside assesses how individual countries should build their socio-political system and what kind of internal and foreign policy they should have, the dictation of 'solutions' and the imposition of governments."

"As a socialist nonalined country, we, in assessing blocs, have never a priori identified either bloc or big power but have always tried to make a concrete analysis of their character, content and consequences of their policy," Dragosavac said. "However, it has always been clear to us in bloc policy there is an inevitable desire to dominate and that the only alternative to this policy is to go beyond blocs."

Dragosavac then said that we have also "rejected the thesis of some kind of special relations between sovereign states which, in bloc interpretation and practice, in fact means the limitation of sovereignty and a 'legal' basis for imposing the alien interests of some countries."

"The only politically legal platform which we recognize and on which relations between all states must be built is defined in the UN Charter, in the principles of peaceful coexistence and the policy of nonalinement," Dr Dusan Dragosavac said.

"The Afghanistan crisis once again confirms that peace and detente are indivisible and that actions against them in whatever part of the world carry with them serious consequences for international relations as a whole," Dragosavac said. "It is encouraging that in the situation which has been created many sober voices are also heard opposing further negative escalation. The reactions of many governments and in particular of many progressive and democratic political parties and movements points to the conclusion that it is being understood more widely that there is no alternative to general detente."

"A way out of the situation created in Afghanistan and in connection with events around Afghanistan can in no way be achieved by means of rivalry between the big powers and blocs, by their measures and countermeasures, comparing of forces or by a policy based on a position of force. As in all other circumstances, the involvement of the whole world community--especially the nonalined countries in the framework of the United Nations--is essential to the finding of a solution to this crisis so that a strict respect for the independence of Afghanistan might be secured on the basis of the world organization's charter," Dusan Dragosavac stressed.

"Up until now Yugoslavia has managed to develop relations with all the big powers outside the context of their mutual competition. Yugoslavia will continue such a policy. This naturally assumes our resolute opposition to all attempts at exerting pressure on our country," Dr Dusan Dragosavac then said.

"The essential mainstay of stability for our international position is the active, independent and nonalined policy of the SFRY and LCY, the broad cooperation which they develop with nearly all countries and progressive and democratic political forces and the contribution which our country and the LCY make in the struggle for peace, understanding and cooperation in the world."

"It is also essential for us to resolve internal economic problems as successfully as possible, as well as to continue to develop self-management, to pool labor, promote the equality of nations and nationalities, to develop the delegate system and strengthen the all-people's defense and social self-protection, for these are essential prerequisites both for our foreign political security and successful activity in the international sphere."

Dragosavac went on: "Tito's slogan 'Let Us Act as Though There Will Always Be Peace But Be as Prepared as if War Were Going To Break Out Tomorrow' is permanently topical. We have always censured and continue to censure all wars and all interventions which violate the sovereignty and independence of individual countries and which are aimed at changing a regime by military force from outside. In contrast to this, we have helped, do help and will continue to help all progressive, liberation and revolutionary movements and wars of defense. Yugoslavia and the LCY have confirmed this with all of their actions up to now and therefore they enjoy great prestige in the world. When various types of propaganda from bloc positions try to 'read the roll-call' and ask us where we are and whom we support in individual instances, we reply clearly: We have never and will never be with the forces of war, reaction and conservatism; rather, we have been and will remain always with the forces of peace, democracy and progress," the LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary said.

"We have been used to attempts by reactionary and other hegemonistic forces to intimidate us ever since the beginning of the new Yugoslavia. There have appeared and still do appear various speculations about Yugoslavia, about our country's fate and future. Now such speculations have even increased. In certain periods, and especially in periods of crisis, various dangers have also been prophesied for us, as well as the weaknesses of our system, the splitting up of Yugoslavia and so forth, but our country has been and will continue to remain stable and independent. Our people are determined to solve their own problems and build a better life by themselves."

BOURGUIBA MESSAGE TO TITO GIVEN TO KOLISEVSKI

LD291858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 29 (TANJUG)--Tunisian National Assembly President Sadok Mokaddem, personal envoy of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, today conveyed to Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Lazar Kolisevski a personal message from President Bourguiba to President Tito.

Stressing his personal friendship with President Tito and the deep friendship between the peoples of Tunisia and Yugoslavia, President Bourguiba expressed, on behalf of his country's people and government and in his own name the best wishes for a speedy recovery of President Tito, so that he could make a greater contribution to the relaxation of international tensions, bearing in mind the high esteem and the authority President Tito enjoys in the world.

Thanking President Bourguiba for his message of friendship and best wishes, Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Lazar Kolisevski stressed, "we hold especially in high esteem such messages when they come from our friends from the non-aligned movement". Kolisevski requested Mokaddem to convey to President Bourguiba the sincere regards and best wishes from President Tito and from the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Tunisian Representative Departure

LD292314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Sadok Mokaddem, president of the Tunisian National Assembly, left Yugoslavia today. Mokaddem paid a visit to our country in the capacity of special envoy of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

The Tunisian guest was seen off from Belgrade airport by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly. Also in the send-off party were Ilija Topalovski, president of the Yugoslav Parliamentary Union Group; Zuheir Chelli, Tunisian ambassador to Yugoslavia; and also the ambassadors of Algeria, Jordan, the Libyan Jamahiriyah and, Morocco, and the charges d'affaires of Kuwait and Iraq, accredited in our country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER

Talks With Djuranovic

LD242325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1956 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In this afternoon's exchange of views between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani, the two sides discussed the reports on discussions between their relevant ministers, and in this context, a series of specific questions and problems in connection with economic cooperation. Similarly, they devoted special attention to problems in the field of international relations. They noted that the deteriorating international situation causes concern because it is being intensified both by the situation in well-known crisis flashpoints and by new sources of conflict.

They concurred in the view that detente is lagging and that the arms race continues between the two big blocs, along with all the characteristics of using force and strengthening the struggle for spheres of influence. Abdelghani and Djuranovic concluded that such international trends once again confirm the correctness of the policy of nonalinement but that they also face all nonalined countries with a series of tasks. These include strengthening unity and capability for action, as well as active involvement so that the whole nonalined movement can oppose the crushing of independent and autonomous paths of development.

At the same time it was concluded that attempts are being made to revive the process of detente but it should encompass all countries in the sense of solving vital problems which are burdening the international community today. The Algerian and Yugoslav leaders also exchanged views in detail on other topical international problems such as the Middle East, southern Africa, the Western Sahara and others.

There was also discussion of cooperation in the sphere of [word indistinct] and views were also exchanged on preparations for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), with emphasis on the fact that the strengthening of efforts by the international community, and primarily by the nonalined countries, should be prominent on this occasion. In this context it was agreed that the two countries should be in constant contact so that the Madrid meeting might be prepared as well as possible.

Due attention was also devoted to preparations for the UN General Assembly special session on economic development and global negotiations between developed and developing countries. Yugoslavia and Algeria continue to cooperate very actively in this sphere and, as developing countries, they are very interested in the success of that session. It was agreed that the closest possible exchange of views on these problems should continue.

The Algerian prime minister and the president of the Federal Executive Council agreed that an exceptional closeness and identity of views has been demonstrated on this occasion between the two countries on the majority of questions of bilateral and international cooperation, as well as on the most important international problems discussed.

It was emphasized that these talks, which took place in an atmosphere of exceptional openness and trust, represented a significant contribution to the promotion and strengthening of relations as a whole between the two countries. It was also agreed that discussion on and the setting up of all forms of economic (?cooperation) should continue, so that it might reach the level of political relations between the two countries as quickly as possible.

Once again, Prime Minister Abdelghani expressed his thanks for the hospitality accorded him, and on behalf of the Algerian people and President Chadli Bendjedid, and he conveyed best wishes for the speediest possible recovery of President Tito.

He also invited the president of the Federal Executive Council to visit Algeria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Conclusion of Visit

LD251838 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 25 (TANJUG)--Algerian Premier Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani today ended a two-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The visit was made at the invitation of Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic.

During the visit, Abdelghani and Djuranovic exchanged views on the promotion of Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation, focussing especially on economic cooperation. They also discussed questions concerned with the non-aligned countries' future international activities. During the visit, a number of documents were signed on further promoting cooperation between the two countries.

Joint Communique

LD261645 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1026 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The following Yugoslav-Algerian joint communique was released here today:

Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic and member of the National Liberation Front Political Bureau, paid an official working visit to the SFRY from 23 through 25 January 1980 at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Lazar Kolisevski, vice-president of the SFRY Presidency, received Prime Minister Abdelghani in his capacity as President Chadli Bendjedid's personal emissary, and Abdelghani presented President Bendjedid's message with sentiments of deep friendship and wishes from the leadership and people of Algeria for President Tito's rapid recovery.

During his stay in Yugoslavia Prime Minister Abdelghani had meetings with Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and received Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, in his guest residence.

In the course of the talks between the two prime ministers and their associates, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, mutual trust and respect--which has always been characteristic of relations between the two countries--a thorough exchange of views was held on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest.

In their talks the two leaders devoted special attention to the development of general bilateral relations. They stressed with satisfaction that fruitful cooperation is developing between the two countries in all spheres in the spirit of the friendship existing between the two countries. At the same time they noted that the development of economic relations and cooperation does not correspond to the development of political relations.

They reaffirmed their readiness to continue to make efforts aimed at the strengthening and expansion of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the sphere of industry, construction and agriculture, and at increasing, diversifying and balancing out commodity trade on a firm and long-term basis. In this connection they welcome specific measures and cooperation contributing to the further development of Yugoslav-Algerian relations in all areas. They also agreed to develop cooperation in areas in which the two countries are coordinators of the nonalined movement, particularly in the spheres of scientific and technological development and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The two leaders devoted special attention to the current development of international relations, especially to the role of the nonalined countries. They welcomed the success of the 6th Summit Conference of Nonalined Countries in Havana, which again confirmed the original principles of nonalinement, making a considerable contribution to the strengthening of the nonalined movement's cohesion and unity as an independent and non-bloc factor, and increased the nonalined countries' ability to act in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all forms of pressure, interference in internal affairs, foreign intervention, hegemonism and foreign domination.

They emphasized that the nonalinement policy is now more than ever an irreplaceable factor for the liberation and complete emancipation of peoples, the solving of international problems, the promotion of equitable international cooperation, the maintenance of peace and security in the world, the process of democratizing international relations and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Both sides expressed deep concern at the serious deterioration of the international situation and the resorting to a policy of force in international relations. They consider that the nonalined countries should make maximum efforts aimed at detente, the strengthening of international peace and security and observance of the UN Charter and the principles of nonalinement.

The two leaders also expressed deep concern at the continuation of colonialist, neocolonialist and racist policies and reaffirmed their full solidarity with national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle for the realization of their peoples' right to self-determination and independence.

They censured all maneuvers aimed at hindering the process of the liberation of the peoples of that region [as received], as well as every attempt at carrying out neocolonialist solutions which would deprive the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe of the results of the struggle carried out under the leadership of SWAPO [South West Africa People's Organization] and the Patriotic Front, their sole legitimate representatives.

They stated that the international community, especially the nonalined countries, should strengthen support to the peoples of southern Africa in order to enable them to realize their legitimate rights to independence and full national sovereignty and they reaffirmed their solidarity with the frontline countries.

Discussing the question of the Western Sahara, they expressed deep concern at the deterioration of the existing situation following the occupation of the territory recently evacuated by Mauritania, which represents an increased threat to the security of the Maghreb and Mediterranean countries. They reaffirmed their support for the Western Saharan people in their just struggle for national liberation under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front, its sole legitimate representative, which ought to take full part in all searches for a just political solution which should be lasting and final.

They reaffirmed that the solution of the decolonization problem should be based on the real realization of the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles and resolutions of the United Nations, OAU and nonalined countries. In this connection they assessed highly the work of the OAU ad hoc committee on the Western Sahara which recently took place in Monrovia and they endorsed the recommendations adopted which are aimed at a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the problem on the basis of respecting the inalienable national rights of the people of the Western Sahara.

They expressed deep concern at the development of the situation in the Middle East. They reaffirmed that no just and lasting solution to the problem of the Middle East is possible within the framework of separate agreements. They reaffirmed that a just, lasting and global situation has to be based on the realization of the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the formation of an independent state and the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

They emphasized in particular that no solution is possible without the full participation of the PLO, the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people, the question of which represents the essence of the crisis in the Middle East.

In this connection they recalled the decisions adopted at the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonalined Countries and stressed the great significance and consequence of the decisions at the Arab summits held in Baghdad and Tunis for the consolidation of Arab unity and solidarity.

At the same time, they expressed great concern at the tension which has been created in the world, particularly in Asia.

They also stressed the need to preserve the peace and trust of the peoples of that region by finding peaceful solutions on the basis of the UN Charter and the principles of nonalinement.

Conducting an exchange of views on the policy of detente, the two leaders stressed that it can contribute to the resolution of international problems only if it becomes global and universal and expands to all areas of the world and all aspects of international relations. They consider that the international community, especially the nonalined countries, should make maximum efforts in order to achieve that aim.

They stress the close link between security in Europe and the Mediterranean and are agreed that, together with the nonalined countries there, they should continue to call for more rapid implementation of the decisions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) pertaining to the Mediterranean. They reaffirmed the need for all nonalined littoral countries to make a real contribution to the work of the coming CSCE meeting in Madrid.

The two sides expressed the view that general and complete disarmament is the sole real guarantee of international peace and security.

They emphasized the central role and responsibility of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament. They agreed to continue jointly--within the framework of the United Nations and other forums--to call for the implementation of the 10th UN General Assembly special session decisions and for the implementation of real measures of disarmament. In their discussion of the question of the new international economic order the two leaders expressed concern at the lack of real progress and regret at the lack of political will by the developed countries to really implement the UN decisions on setting up new relations between developing and developed countries.

In this connection they emphasized the significance of the United Nation's role in solving economic problems in the world. They also stressed the need for close cooperation between the nonalined countries with a view to securing the success of the next UN General Assembly special session on the new international economic order, the third decade of development and global negotiations. They also stressed the significance of the Algerian proposals in connection with [illegible] to developing countries put forward in December 1979 at Caracas.

The two prime ministers are convinced that this visit by the Algerian delegation to Yugoslavia, with Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani at its head, represents a significant contribution to the constant consolidation and expansion of relations between Algeria and Yugoslavia. They express satisfaction at the atmosphere of openness and mutual understanding in which the talks took place.

They regard as useful the increase in the number of meetings at all levels and in all spheres aimed at seeking agreement in all questions, both on bilateral and international cooperation, especially in the framework of the nonalined movement.

Prime Minister Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani expressed deep thanks to the government and peoples of Yugoslavia for the very warm reception and traditional friendly hospitality accorded him during his stay in Yugoslavia. Prime Minister Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani invited Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to pay an official visit to Algeria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be established later.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER DISCUSSES ECONOMY, 'IRRESPONSIBLE' PRICE HIKES

ID292224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 29 Jan 80 ID

[Summary] Belgrade--The behavior by the exponents of economic decisions in particular in the sphere of prices can only give rise to concern. The need, therefore, imposes itself for greater insistence on responsibility. This was the conclusion of all the participants in the debate at today's session of the Committee for Market and Prices of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, which discussed the implementation of the socioeconomic development policy this year. The delegates pointed out in particular the extremely irresponsible behavior of raising some prices at the end of last year. These increases are such that, should they not be corrected, they could call into question already at the beginning of the year the implementation of individual parts of the resolution on the country's development adopted by the SFRY assembly and thus also the stabilization policy. The committee also voiced the unanimous view that there could be no changing of prices until the agreement of the federation, the republics and provinces on the price policy in 1980 had been adopted. Any behavior contrary to the principled and economically necessary demand must be denounced and its exponents bear the consequences which implies stricter responsibility.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LEAGUE SESSION DISCUSSES 1981-85 ECONOMY

ID292104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 29 Jan 80 ID

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--The level achieved in Bosnia-Hercegovina's socioeconomic development and the degree of self-managing socialist relations represent a real basis for this republic achieving, in the 5-year period, a dynamic and more harmonious development under stable conditions of economic activity. These goals can be achieved only with the direct participation of working people and citizens, both in the process of adopting plan decisions as well as during their implementation. A special role in this is played by the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces of society.

These are the fundamental positions contained in the idee-political basis of Bosnia-Hercegovina's socioeconomic development in the 1981-85 period, on which a debate was held today at the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of this republic. The session was held in Sarajevo with Nikola Stojanovic in the chair. [words indistinct]

Stressing that self-managing planning must be seen as the fundamental class issue, Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, pointed to opposition and opponent forces which opposed it. They will, he said, try to hinder the working class and working people to exert through their own forces, abilities and responsibilities, an influence on the planning process as well as on all other conditions of life and work. Technocratism today links up with its ideological allies to be found among dogmatists and liberals. Recently too, Istuk stressed, individuals who preach that socialism can only be developed through centralism and administrative regulations have begun expressing their views.

It was also stated in the debate that despite a significant growth in the social product and national income the difference in the degree of development of this republic compared with the Yugoslav average has not been reduced, nor have some major problems of the republic's further development such as the low level of employment, the unfavorable economic structure, differences in the degree of economic development of individual parts of the republic and other problems been overcome. Insuring even speedier employment of the population was understandably given a special place in the document. The results achieved in the current 5-year plan are very significant but employment, according to assessments put forward today, continues to pose a very serious problem in some areas of the republic. In practical terms this means that the League of Communists must approach rational employment as a significant ideological and political issue and that the solution of this problem must be linked with all the essential factors of the next dynamic socioeconomic development.

Stojanovic Speech at Session

LD292109 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1834 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Sarajevo--After a meaningful debate lasting the whole day, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina adopted the ideopolitical foundations of the socioeconomic development of this republic in the 1981-85 period.

In the afternoon debate and in the summing up speech by Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, it was stressed that the most important task in the next medium-term period was the orientation towards a speedier development of insufficiently developed parts of the republic and the republic's entire development which should be quicker than the average development in the country in order that differences in levels of economic development be overcome. Other major issues of economic development will also be to create conditions for speedier provision of jobs and to restructure the economy, in which a special role should be played by science and scientific research work. All this, in Stojanovic's words, can be realized by the application of the principle of planning on the basis of self-management. This will undoubtedly lead to the development of the entire self-managing relations.